Discrimination - 1935

Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
GAZETTE

JUL 19 1935

NEGROES AND AGE PENSIONS.

There can be no racial discrimination under the federal social security laws with which Arkansas must comply in order to receive federal old age pension allotments. Naturally Negroes as well as white people will apply for pensions in this state. What made news of two claims filed with the Desha County Welfare Commission at McGehee was the fact that the Negro applicants were a mother and a daughter who gave their ages as 93 years and 70 years respectively.

If those two women are more than 65 years of age, are in need, have no relatives legally responsible for their support and able to support them, and do not own homestead property valued at more than $2,500, they are eligible under the Arkansas old age pension act.

Suppose their statements about their ages should be questioned. What could be done? There are no official birth records in Desha county except for persons born during the comparatively recent period when such records have been kept.

In Desha county Negroes make up 63.87 per cent of the total population. There are other counties with an even larger proportion of potential Negro claimants for old age pensions. Where there are two Negroes to one white in Desha county there are four Negroes to one white in Crittenden.

Not only are official birth records almost completely lacking in the case of aged Negroes, but far more Negroes, comparatively, than whites should be eligible for pensions because indigence is comparatively greater among Negroes than among whites.

Discrimination - 1935

California

Roosevelt Halts Segregation In California Veterans' Hospital

Official Letter Orders San Fernando Hospital to Take Care of Colored Veterans Needing Treatment.

By BERNICE PATTON

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Mar. 14—When A. Dumas Watson, commander of the Benj. J. Bowie Post of the American Legion here, was convinced that the San Fernando Veterans' Hospital was a segregated institution, maintained by the United States government, which refused to admit American war veterans of African descent, he immediately took the matter under advisement with President Roosevelt, and the bias condition was remedied at once.

For several years the policy of jim-crowism in the hospital has been tossed about in the limelight, inasmuch as Negro veterans, suffering from tuberculosis have been turned down upon flimsy excuses from the local authorities. No colored veteran could even apply for medical treatment, which has hastened the lingering white plague into death of the afflicted.

If an ex-service man attempted hospitalization, the San Fernando hospital authorities referred them to Livermore or Sawtelle. In the explanation given by the manager of the hospital he advised that the beds for colored patients have not been allotted to the hospital because in the past there have been few or no applications from colored veterans, which is alleged to be an erroneous excuse.

Several years of shifting the blame from one to the other by the authorities was stopped when Commander A. Dumas Watson became the spokesman for the Benj. J. Bowie Post in Los Angeles. He found out through investigation that the problem was a case of passing the buck from the local authorities to the Veterans' Administration in Washington. Even the members of the United States Senate and Congress, as well as the national organization of the American Legion, were baffled over the segregation and the right twist to break the spell.

However, Commander Watson waived all previous attempts of formulas and solved the riddle himself by confronting President Roosevelt with the matter, which was satisfactorily taken care of at once. Watson's plea confronted the Chief Executive of our country in the name of justice and true Americanism. The result of Commander Watson is set forth in the following letter from Charles M. Griffith, medical director of the Veterans' Administration, Washington:

"Commander A. Dumas Watson,

Dear Sir:

This has reference to your letter, January 19th, addressed to the President, relative to the hospitalization of colored veterans at the Veterans' Administration Facility.

Team Walks Out When Coast Hotel Bars Jesse Owens

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (ANP)—Jim Crowism reared up here when the Ohio State University team arrived for its meet with U.S.C. Saturday.

Although Jesse Owens, 21-year-old world record holder, is the admitted star of the team, officials of the Olympic Hotel refused to accept him as a guest.

Learning of the alleged segregation policy of the hotel, Coach Larry Snyder firmly refused to allow any of the team to stay at the Olympic and, with Deputy City Attorney Bert McDonald, made quick arrangements for his men to stay elsewhere.

Sigma Chi fraternity at the University of Southern California came to the rescue and offered its swanky house, one of the most beautiful frat houses in the state. to Snyder and his team.

Owens and Mel Walker were welcomed with open arms, as was a citizens' committee of colored people, when the group escorted Owens and the team from the railroad station to the house. It is reported that this same hotel, located near the Coliseum, also refused quarters to Tolan and Metcalfe during the Olympic games.

Whites, Chinese, Japs Dominate Cal. Exposition

SAN DIEGO, Cal. (ANP)—Participation in the California Pacific International Exposition is restricted almost exclusively to whites, Chinese and Japanese, with "Negro Day," on August 24, the principal exception.

Although $10,000 has been set aside for hostess houses, those races dominating the exposition generally are the only ones for which hostess facilities are provided. The same races are in charge of all exhibitions and concessions.

Meager employment, in a few scattered instances, has been given to others, including several maids and porters in the Ford building, the most generous unit in the exposition in this regard.

George Garner's Pasedena Chorus is expected to make several apeparances in connection with the event ,and the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority plans to stage a program late in the summer.

CITY OUTLAWS SIGNS AGAINST RACE MEMBERS

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Dec. 27 — Signs notifyng the public that Race trade is not desired or that white trade only is wanted were ruled out by the city council recently when it adopted an ordinance directed against such signs.

In adopting the ordinance, the council founds that such signs tend to stir up racial feelings and provide the fuel for riots and breaches of the peace.

Prior to action on the ordinance, the council was told that the state civl code provides penalties for refusal to serve persons because of race or color.

The signs which have been put up by some merchants, were protested against by D. V. Allen of San Diego Race Relations society recently.

City Manager Flack told the council that he had not noted any such signs in the south when he lived there.

Discrimination - 1935

Connecticut

Mayor McLevy Balks on Negro Rights Demand

Refuses To Admit That Negroes Are Discriminated Against

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 4 — 'Negroes are not discriminated against any more than other groups of workers," declared Jasper McLevy, Socialist mayor of Bridgeport, in refusing to endorse two proposed amendments to the Connecticut Bill of Rights. The amendments, presented to the Socialst mayor by a delegation of Negro and white workers and professionals are aimed against current relief discrimination and police terror against the Negro population of Bridgeport and other Connecticut cities.

During the delegation's interview with McLevy, the case of the police murder of Lorenzo Brown, unemployed Negro worker, was brought to his attention. Brown was arrested by McLevy's Bridgeport police and brutally beaten. He died shortly after the beating. A coroner's inquiry completely whitewashed his police murderers. Despite the well-known facts in the case, McLevy denied to the delegation that his police had murdered the Negro worker.

Bridgeport Negro ministers, together with the International Labor Defense, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and other groups opposing McLevy's police terror against Negroes, are conducting an open hearing on Brown's murder this Friday evening at the St. George's Hall. Invitations to appear before the hearing have been sent to Mayor McLevy and other city officials.

Discrimination – 1935

D.C.

Drug Store Chain Will Not Abandon Jim Crow Policy

NAACP Told That Practice of 29 Years Will Be Continued.

OBJECTION RAISED ABOUT PAPER PLATES

Southerner, Head of Firm, Advises Staying Away.

WASHINGTON—That a white drug store chain will not change its policy toward serving non-white persons at their food counters, but "will continue in the same manner that we have for the past twenty-nine years here in the District," was the answer given a sub-committee of the Interracial Committee of the N.A.A.C.P., Friday, by M. G. Gibbs, white, president of the chain.

The visit of the committee was the second in an attempt to get the management to discontinue the store's present method of serving only white persons in china dishes, and other patrons on paper plates.

This policy is in effect in the company's stores located in non-white neighborhoods. The stores in white neighborhoods refuse to serve colored persons at all, and in some instances, do not permit them to sit at the counters while waiting to be served.

A challenge was thrown out to the group by Gibbs, who said:

"If I went into a store and felt that I was not being treated fairly, I would not go back again."

He said that he would not enter into any argument with the committee, when Mrs. Mae Stewart Thompson began to question him on the company's decision.

He made it plain that the decision of the executive committee, which had been written to the interracial committee some time ago, stating that it would not change its policy for business reasons, stood, and that nothing further would be done about it.

Wouldn't Go Back Called Non-Progressive

Mrs. Ethel Cohen, white, wife of the famous scientist, now employed with the government here, talked at length to Gibbs, telling him that his company was not being progressive in its attitude.

She reminded him of the fact that the persons whom his stores refused to serve were "intelligent, refined, and sensitive to the insults being heaped upon them by the stores at their counters."

It was at this point that Gibbs made his challenge.

Mrs. Cohen asked: "How would you like for a colored man to open up a store at 14th and U Streets, on that corner?"

"I think that would be a good thing for him to do, if he likes," Gibbs added.

"Would you sell him the place you now occupy there?" Mrs. Cohen questioned further.

"I would be glad to," said Gibbs.

From the South

"I am from the South (he is from Tennessee), and I know and love the colored people," the president said. "I would not hurt them. I am always courteous to them. I used to clerk behind the counters, and I was always courteous to colored people."

He emphasized repeatedly that the store's refusal to serve persons, except under the present policy, was a matter of business, and reminded the group that Washington is a Southern city.

"Now in Ohio," he continued, "we treat both races alike. They eat together up there. Why they even go to the same schools up there. It is different from here."

Asked whether he had had any complaints from white persons concerning non-whites eating beside them, Gibbs said that he had, but would not go into any details concerning the number.

Won't Give Trial

"You have not tried out what we wish here," said Mrs. Thompson. "Why don't you give it a trial for six months and see whether you lose any money?"

Gibbs remained adamant in his stand. Nor would he give any point when the Rev. R. W. Brooks asked him to serve all persons on paper plates, or when Mrs. Gertrude Stone, white, said that no member of her family had purchased anything in the drug stores since the visit of the committee to the secretary of the company, last winter.

ILL TO LIFT JIM CROW OFFERED FOR CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, June 6.—(AP)—Representative Kopplemann, democrat, Connecticut, today introduced a bill to outlaw by fine any person or corporation in the District of Columbia denying equal accommodations, advantages and privileges to any person because of race, creed or color.

The bill, designated as the civil rights law for the District of Columbia, brings within its scope hotels, resturants, public libraries and amusement parks.

SAY SOAP CO MAKES RACE SEGREG'TION AN ISSUE CHARGED AT LANSBURG'S

Procter and Gamble Discriminates in Amusement Park Program

Two coupons, one pink, the other green, became the center of attention this past week as Negro residents of the District sensed a move of discrimination on the part of the Procter and Gamble Distributing Company.

The coupons represented a offer of free rides and uses of the concessions at local amusement parks to purchasers of Chipso flakes or granules. The pink strip, containing coupons entitling the holder to six rides, was to be used at Glen Echo Park and was obviously for white patrons.

The green slip was made up of coupons for rides at Suburban Gardens, Negro amusement park.

A Difference

Both strips were printed in the same type and style. But there was this difference. On all Glen Echo rides the coupon entitled the holder to a free ride. On all save one of the Suburban Gardens rides the holder was required to pay 5 cents along with the coupon.

Concessions at the Maryland amusement park were thrown open free of charge, but at the colored park a part payment was necessary for use of the concessions.

Arthur J. Brosseau, white, in charge of the Suburban Gardens, told the Tribune this morning (Thursday) that he could not explain the reason for the difference in treatment of white and colored patrons of Procter and Gamble products.

Signed Same Contracts

Mr. Brosseau declared that he and officials of the Glen Echo center were in conference with the soap company authorities at the same time, and that both of them had signed contracts that were identical in every respect.

Asked if there was any difference in costs of the concessions at the two parks, Mr. Brosseau said there was none. The cost, therefore, to the Procter and Gamble people was no more at one park than at another, he said.

Miss Marjorie Baltimore Says She Was Refused Service in Room

Claiming that she was greatly embarrassed by an indirect attempt to segregate her in the Lansburgh department store, Miss Marjorie Baltimore, Washington woman and social worker, declared in a statement to the Tribune Tuesday that as a result of the store's policy she was bantered from one part of the building to another by clerks.

Miss Baltimore said she visited the store to open a charge account and entered a room where new accounts are taken care of. She stated that a clerk sent her to a booth over which was a sign reading "Bills Adjusted."

Sent Back to Booth

The clerk in this booth directed her to the room which she had just left. She took a seat at one of the desks but again was told that she must go to the "Bills Adjusted" booth.

Miss Baltimore demanded an explanation and asked to see the credit manager, but was told that he was out of the city. While in the store she said she saw a number of white persons taken care of in the "New Accounts" office and one colored woman, who stated that it was the policy of the store to have colored persons waited on in the booth, where they must stand.

Denies Segregation

Gilbert W. Haley, credit manager of the store, stated to the Tribune that it was not the policy of the store to segregate its customers, and he denied that any attempt was made to jim-crow.

Haley said his organization and clerks are instructed to treat all alike, and at times when the credit department is crowded he frequently takes prospective customers, regardless of color, into his office for conference.

Cafe Closes Rather Than Serve Negroes

WASHINGTON.—A Greek restaurant here was forced to evict its patrons and close doors temporarily to get rid of a group of unwelcome visitors last Thursday.

A delegation of three negro and eight white unemployed teachers from Philadelphia came to interview Director Harry Hopkins on relief work. As they were touring the city they decided to stop and get something to eat. They chose the Greek restaurant.

When the group was seated one of the waitresses came up and stated that colored were not served there. One of the white teachers protested and said that they were all together and would eat together.

After much wrangling the arrival of the police halted the discussion. The policemen advised the visitors that it would be unwise to persist in their desires. However, it was not until the owner of the restaurant announced that he was closing for the evening that the group left.

Congress gets 'Equal Rights Bill' For the District of Columbia

To Assure All Persons Within the District of Columbia Full and Equal Privileges in Places of Public Accommodation, Resort and Amusement

— and referred to Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That within the District of Columbia all persons are entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages and privileges of every public conveyance and every place of public accommodation, resort, entertainment, or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applying alike to all persons. Any person being the owner, operator, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent, or employee of any such place shall directly or indirectly refuse, withhold from, or deny to any person any accommodation, advantage, or privilege thereof or in any way publish or circulate any representation or communication to the effect that any accommodations, advantages or privileges thereof shall be refused withheld, or denied to any person on account of race, creed or color. Hotels, inns, restaurants, eating houses, public libraries, and amusement parks shall be deemed to be places of public accommodation, resort, entertainment, or amusement, but without in anywise limiting or restricting the meaning of that general phase by such specific announcement.

Fine Violators $500

Sec. 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the fore-going section or who shall aid or incite the violation of any of said provisions shall for each and every violation thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than $100 nor more than $500 to be recovered by the person aggrieved thereby in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; and shall, also, for very such offense be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the Police Court of the District of Columia, shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 3. This Act may be cited as the Civil Rights Law of the District of Columbia."

Introduced by Mr. Kopplemann

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL BACKED

Campaign for the passage of a civil rights bill for the District of Columbia will be launched tomorrow night at a mass meeting of colored citizens at Garnet-Patterson Junior School.

The meeting is sponsored by the New Negro Alliance, an organization interested in the employment of Negroes in business and industries in colored communities.

The Pleasant Plains Civic Association, through the Alliance, already has on foot a campaign to withhold trade in the Columbia Heights area from businesses which deny colored employment.

Discrimination - 1935

D.C.

Drug Store Chain Which Jim Crows Is Challenged

Afro American

NAACP Committee Served on Paper Plates in L Street Store.

1-5-35

GENERAL MANAGER MUST STATE POLICY

Baltimore Md

Out of Sandwiches When Colored Arrive.

WASHINGTON — Following their experiences at the food counter of a chain drug store, located at 14th and U Street, northwest members of the segregation subcommittee of the interracial committee of the local NAACP are planning to make an issue of the policy of that company toward serving its colored patrons.

The requests of four separate groups to be served at the counter of this store within the past ten days resulted in the serving of one group in a "normal" manner, and the serving of the other three in paper dishes.

The Rev. R. W. Brooks, chairman of the subcommittee, in company with an AFRO reporter, was the first to request service at the counter in the association's scheme. They were served properly and without question.

In the case of Mrs. Mae Stewart Thompson and Miss Alice Childs, a white waiter denied having in stock the first three kinds of sandwiches that they requested. Seeing a white person receiving a ham and tomato sandwich, Miss Childs asked for the same food, while Mrs. Thompson requested a piece of cake.

Served on Paper Plates

The waiter served them their orders on paper plates, and when they protested the use of the plates, he said that he could not serve them any other way. The two women inquired for the manager of the store, and were referred to a Dr. Smith, white, who told them the same thing.

Before they had been served, Mrs. Thompson said, the waiter had approached Dr. Smith and talked with him. When the latter was asked by the women the policy of the store toward serving its colored customers, he said:

"It is what you got," and he would make no other statement except to refer them to the general manager of the local chain.

Mrs. Gertude Stone, white, witnessed a similar experience. She went to the counter, was served and was drinking her beverage when a colored man took a seat and requested service.

A waiter, who said that he had no orange juice or buttermilk, the first two choices of the man, finally served him ice cream in a pasteboard cup and handed to him a spoon of the same material.

Left Food Untouched

The man protested, but the waiter would not change the service. He left the store without eating the food. At this point, Mrs. Stone, who had been watching the affair, told the waiter that she would not finish eating a plate of food, which she had not touched. She told the waiter that she would not eat in an establishment that refused to serve food to patrons whom they served in other departments. To this the waiter responded that he was sorry if he "felt that way about it."

She offered to pay for her beverage, which she had drunk, but the waiter politely told her that she need not pay for any of her order and added:

"The law says that we gotta serve 'em if they ask for something, but we don't hafta treat 'em like we do other people."

The experience of Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary of Howard University, with two university students, was virtually the same as the last two groups. The counter was filled except for one seat which one of the students took, and he was offered service in pasteboard dishes.

Can't Explain Exception

Asked whether he knew why he and the reporter had been served properly (both are brown skin), Dr Brooks could give no reason. He said, his conjecture was that he is very well known in the store by the employees.

In another branch store in Dupont Circle Mrs. Bertie Vendage who was waiting for a prescription to be filled, and had sat on a stool at the food counter with her back to the counter, was told that she could not sit there This store is in a white neighborhood.

The store at 14th and U Streets is estimated to have between 80 and 90 per cent colored patronage.

The members of the segregation committee are Mrs. Louise Marshall Atkins, Mrs. Mae Stewart Thompson, Mrs. Gertrude Stone white and the Rev. R. W. Brooks chairman.

Peoples Drug Stores Continue Segregated Policy at Fountains

NAACP Accepts Defi and Plans to Make Chain Store Change its Policy

6 STORES LOCATED IN NEGRO SECTIONS

To Appeal to All Groups in Fight for Justice, Says Committee Leader

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People accepted the challenge of the management of the Peoples Drug Stores this week when Dr. R. W. Brooks, chairman of the Segregation Committee of the association said that his committee would recommend a policy of not buying where you are treated like humans so as to get better accommodations at all of the stores of the chain.

The decision of the committee was reached following a telephone conversation between Dr. Brooks and J. V. Crismond, white manager of the local stores, who stated that the policy of the stores of serving Negroes on paper plates and white persons on china would be continued.

Issues Challenge

The management of the drug chain practically challenged the Negroes of Washington when they intimated that they did not believe that Negroes would stop patronizing the stores because they were served on paper plates.

In a statement issued to the press Tuesday Dr. Brooks said: "On Friday, December 28, the Segregation Committee, a committee of the Interracial Committee of the N. A. A. C. P., composed of Mrs. Gertrude Stone, (white), Mrs. Mae Stewart Thompson, and myself, chairman, visited the executives of the Peoples Drug Stores of Washington, D. C., to protest against a segregation policy, viz., serving all persons of color at the food and drink counters on paper utinsels, while the white customers are served on china.

To Continue Policy

"This committee met with L. V. Crismond, manager of all the local stores, and Dr. McCann, general secretary. After debating the issue pro and con for an hour and a half, they finally said that their policy was still to serve Negroes on paper plates. At the insistance of Dr. McCann, however, they agreed to have an executive session and write the chairman their final decision.

"On Tuesday, January 8, I received a telephone call from Mr. Crismond, stating that they held an executive meeting Monday, January 7, and decided to continue their policy of serving Negroes on paper plates. When asked by me to put this statement in writing he said that he preferred not to do so."

To Force Issue

When asked by the press, what would be the next move of the committee, Dr. Brooks said that a report of the findings of the sub-committee would be made to the general committee, which meets January 30th. He stated that, while he could not speak officially for the comittee, as to the strategy that would be decided upon, he said he would recommend a genrea boycott of all Peoples Drug Stores and solicit the cooperation of the leaders of all Negro organizations such as the churches, fraternal organizations, Teachers of colored schools, and the colored press. Then if necessary, every Negro home within five blocks of a Peoples Drug Store should be circularized with a clear statement of this stamp of inferiority. He further said, "If we get sufficient cooperation in this fight for justice, this question will be settled, and right in a few weeks, because six of these stores will have to be closed without our patronage."

STORE DOES NOT DENY COLOR BAR

Raleigh Haberdasher Manager Has "Nothing to Say When Questioned

E. E. Snyder, white, manager at the Raleigh Haberdasher, men's store, 1310 F Street, refused to deny or confirm the report that the store is refusing to permit colored persons to open charge accounts.

W. T. Reeder, 460 O Street, Northwest, well known Washingtonian and employee in the Treasury Department for over 16 years, stated to The Tribune, Tuesday that the store refused to serve him when he went to open a charge account.

Mr. Reeder said he has made several purchases at the store and recently he made application for a charge account. The account was refused. He said he protested to the Credit Bureau and was told that certain stores in Washington will serve colored people for cash, but will not do credit business with them and the Raleigh Haberdasher was among this group.

Mr. Reeder said he went to the store and was refused any satisfaction.

When asked his policy in serving colored patrons, Snyder declared that his store had the right to refuse any account it cared to. When asked did his store care to have colored charge accounts, Snyder said, "I have nothing to say."

Dr. Haynes Argues Against Discrimnation In House

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A large body of facts and statistics showing the need for prevention of racial discrimination in administration of services and benefits under the new Economic Security Bill was presented to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representative Thursday by Dr. George Edmund Haynes, executive secretary, Department of Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches, New York City.

Dr. Haynes argued the need for clauses in the Bill under Titles I, II, III, IV, VII and VIII providing for no discrimination on account of race or color and presented evidence of the manner in which this type of discrimination in the past has affected the state administration of federal appropriations.

Passport Held Up Month; She's in Mexico Now

WASHINGTON. — Following a story carried in the AFRO recently that a bulletin had been issued by the Government of Mexico permitting entry of white Americans, only, it was learned this week Mrs. Sue Bailey Thurman, member of the national staff of the Y.W.C.A., left the city Thursday for that country.

Friends of Mrs. Thurman had made the statement that she was refused a passport to Mexico about a month ago. Her husband, the Rev. Howard Thurman, professor in the school of religion at Howard University, denied this, and said that his wife's passport was delayed for a while, he thought, but that it had not been refused.

The Government of Mexico made no statement concerning the reason for the delay, the

Rev. Mr. Thurman stated. As far as he knew, he said, his wife had had no "trouble" getting it.

Attending Conferences

Mrs. Thurman, who has traveled extensively attending conferences in connection with the Y.W., will attend the University of Mexico for several weeks to study Mexican art, music, and literature, the professor said, stating further that her present trip was not related to her contemplated journey to India where she will accompany her husband in August.

Aimed at Workers

A secretary at the Mexican Embassy here told the AFRO several weeks ago that the immigration ban issued by his country was only to keep out workers, and that any one would be permitted to go there on a tour or visit, after first receiving permission from the authorities in Mexico.

House Restaurant Bars Followers of Father Divine

Whites in the California Party Wouldn't Eat Unless All Could

INCIDENT RECALLS TROUBLE LAST YEAR

North Carolina Manager Again Blamed.

WASHINGTON—Told that they could not eat in the House Restaurant because they were not white, a group of followers of Father Divine were turned away from the restaurant last Monday by Peter H. Johnson, white, manager of the restaurant.

The group, which consisted of about twenty-five, the majority of them white, came here last Saturday from California, and on Monday morning were greeted by Representative Thomas Ford, of Los Angeles, Calif., and Senator William Gibbs McAdoo, also of California.

Leaving the office of Senator McAdoo about noon, members of the party applied at the public section of the House Restaurant for lunch, and were halted by Johnson who admitted the white members of the party and told the group that only white people were admitted to the restaurant.

Whites Won't Eat

As far as could be learned, no portest was made to their Representative or their Senator, whom they had called on earlier in the day. None of the party ate in the restaurant, however, when the entire group could not enter.

Johnson, a former Northa Carolina state senator, is the same manager who last year denied admission to Dr. Charles H. Wesley, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Prof. Emmett Dorsey of Howard University, as well as many others.

The headwaiter told an AFRO reporter that he had not been instructed to serve only white customers, and that if anyone else applied for service, he was going to give it, unless Johnson instructed him otherwise.

Stopped at Door

Asked why he did not serve the Divine party, he said that Johnson stopped them at the door before they could enter.

Father Divine did not accompany the party to Washington, but sent Ross Humble, white, to direct the group. The party left here last Tuesday morning for New York.

Lily-White Senate Cafe Bill Is Up

The U.S. Senate's 1936 legislative appropriations bill contains the item of $35,000 for the operation of the Senate restaurant and kitchens.

This amount represents the annual loss on the capitol restaurants which must be made up from public funds.

Existence of a color line in these restaurants uncovered by Congressman Oscar DePriest and vigorously combated by him, resulted in a proposed amendment written into the present bill providing that no part of the Federal funds should be used for materials, supplies and services in the restaurants.

Mr. DePriest was defeated for re-election. His successor, Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, has shown no interest in the fight Mr DePriest began. Therefore the Senate bill, using public moneys for the capitol's lily-white restaurants, will probably go through without a flurry.

The sub-committee on Senate appropriations is headed by Senator Millard Tydings (Dem., Md.) He recommends that the so-called DePriest amendment be stricken out.

The bill before the Senate will pass; Congressman Mitchell and the House will concur. After all, why shouldn't the Senate and the House misuse $35,000 of the public moneys if they want to? What Congressman is there to object to it?

Florida

Discrimination-1935

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
June 30, 1935

The negroes are again to be permitted to bathe at the south mole, and required to use First avenue south for their going and coming. The negroes will of course observe Chief Noel's order and stick to that route, and now if everybody will just keep still about it nobody will know whether the darkies go there or not.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times

NEGROES ARE GIVEN SITE FOR SWIMMING

Police Chief R. H. Noel yesterday issued orders to stop all negroes from bathing in Bayboro harbor. Recently many complaints have been received from persons living in that section.

"The practice of bathing in that locality must stop immediately. I have ordered my men to arrest every negro who disregards the order," Chief Noel declared.

Under the new ruling, negroes will be permitted to swim in the bay at the south mole. They will be required to follow the railroad track on First avenue south to reach their bathing place.

Discrimination - 1935.

General.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
September 8, 1935

Negroes Sue to End College Bans in South

The opening guns in a campaign by the organized negroes of the United States to gain admission to tax-supported schools and universities on equal terms with white students are now being fired in the courts of Maryland and soon are to boom in Virginia and Missouri, writes Allen Raymond in the New York Herald Tribune.

In Maryland, Donald Gaines Murray, a negro graduate of Amherst college, excluded from the state university law school on the ground that he is a negro, has sued the president of the university and the state board of regents and obtained an order of mandamus directing the university to admit him to its courses.

The president of the university, Dr. Raymond A. Pearson, has appealed the case. The university's defense had set forth that the state of Maryland provided separate but equal educational facilities for negroes according to the demand. A special effort is being made to get a hearing of the appeal in the Maryland court of appeals before the school term opens, but at this writing it appears probable that Murray actually will be seated in the university when the appeal is heard.

Forerunner of Other Suits

This case is not to be an isolated one but the forerunner of numerous others, it is said here at the offices of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue. A negro girl in Virginia, graduate of Virginia Union college and a former student at a Northern college for women, the daughter of a colored physician living in Virginia, has applied for admission to the state university there to obtain an M. A. degree.

The girl's preliminary application, it is said, lies unanswered. It is her intention, backed by the N. A. A. C. P., to fight her case in the courts of Virginia as a citizen and taxpayer if her application is denied. Similar action in the courts of Missouri looms, with Sidney R. Redmond, a negro lawyer, of St. Louis, now making an investigation of conditions at the University of Missouri.

Echo of Scottsboro Decision

In part, this new campaign by organized negroes in the country to go to the courts to end conditions in the schools which they maintain are in violation of their constitutional rights is a result of the victory for the defense of the Scottsboro negroes in the United States supreme court. When that court, early this year, threw out for the second time the conviction of the Scottsboro "boys" because negroes were omitted from the jury lists of Alabama, it badly damaged the "lily white" jury system of the South, though vestiges of it may remain for years. Already negroes are being enrolled in the South for grand and petit juries, and their names will be found on the lists, no matter whether few or many may serve.

Similarly, the writ obtained by Murray, the negro graduate of Amherst, directing that he be admitted to the University of Maryland, has been the signal for a further negro advance. The writ was obtained on June 18. The appeal for a reversal, made by the university president and the state board of regents August 2, contains the following significant paragraphs:

"That pursuant to the above mentioned order of the trial court, several other applications by members of the colored race for admission to the Law School of the University of Maryland have been received by the registrar of the Baltime schools of the university.

"That one application by a colored student has been received for admission to the Pharmacist School of the University of Maryland. That also there have been received and are on file applications by colored students for admission to the College of the University of Maryland, at College Park.

"That your petitioners will be required to rule upon these applications—prior to the opening of the college in September."

Bi-racial System Cited

The heads of the Maryland educational system have informed the court in their appeal that there is now a bi-racial educational system in the state, with provisions for "members of the colored race" to be sent by scholarship to professional schools outside the state. "This traditional policy of separation of the races," the petitioners say, "is for the benefit of the colored as well as the white citizens of our community, and undoubtedly has been a leading cause of the present amicable and cooperative relations which exist in this state between the races."

They note further that there are 500 "females" among the 2,000 students in the University of Maryland's collegiate department, and that the school authorities have been advised some of these will withdraw if negroes are admitted.

To bulwark their contention that admission of negroes to these schools would be against public policy, the petitioners inclosed a letter sent to H. C. Byrd, acting president of the college, by a taxpayer, white, the father of three girls at the college, saying he would withdraw them if negroes were admitted. Another letter, written by Mr. Byrd to the attorney general of Maryland, is contained in the petition.

"Under the law," says Mr. Byrd, "I am responsible for all discipline in the university, but if the order of the lower court is carried out, and negro students are admitted, I should not like to be held responsible for what may happen. With 500 girls on the campus at College Park, and with girls entering Baltimore schools in constantly increasing numbers, the seriousness of the situation for the university, financially, and in many other respects, cannot be overestimated."

The appeal says further that the university depends not only on state aid but on fees, and if large numbers of whites withdraw because of the admission of negroes, the university will not be able to carry on. There has been no denial that Murray was turned down by the university because of his color. Murray said that an attempt was made to get him to go to Howard university law school, in Washington, but he declined.

Hold Constitution Complied With

It is the contention of the board of regents and the president of Maryland university that the scholarships offered by the state to negroes, to take professional courses outside the state, take care of the constitutional provision for the higher education of negroes on an equality with whites. It is contended also that Murray would suffer no disadvantage if he went to Howard university.

Murray, on the contrary, holds that although the Howard university fees would be lower than those of the University of Maryland, it would cost him more to attend the school for negroes, since his home is in Baltimore and he would have to live away from home. He also says the University of Maryland offers special courses in the practice of the Maryland courts and that he intends to practice law in Baltimore. Therefore, he insists, he will be at a disadvantage in competition in court with white lawyers if he is not permitted to take the same course.

The basis of the suit is that the educational authorities of the state of Maryland are, in fact, discriminating against him on the ground of color in violation of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Of counsel for Murray in his suit is Charles H. Houston, negro lawyer, of New York city, who is counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. According to Houston, it is not to be the policy of the association to foment such cases, but the association stands ready to cooperate when negroes in various localities decide to institute suits.

Drafts Manual of Procedure

As a result of the decision of the United States supreme court in the Scottsboro case Houston has drawn up a manual of procedure for counsel in other Southern border states, where negroes have been excluded from jury lists. This manual is provided for the use of counsel in these states whenever the rights of negro defendants are placed in jeopardy.

Similarly the N. A. A. C. P. is cooperating in the Murray case to see that it is technically correct at every stage of the way if it should be carried to the United States supreme court. In this way, if the case is won, a manual may be prepared for use of local counsel so that negroes in other states may obtain the full advantage of the law in instituting the same kind of suit.

"Discrimination against the negro runs all through the educational system in many states," Houston said, "and we proposed to attack it in the courts whenever the opportunity presents itself. There is, for instance, discrimination in the length of school terms, between schools provided for negroes and whites. There also is discrimination in the rates of pay for negro teachers holding the same certificates as white teachers and performing the same work. There also is discrimination in budgetary provisions for the schools. There also is, in rural neighborhoods, discrimination in the matter of adequate or inadequate bus service to take the children back and forth from their schools.

"We are now preparing a series of motion pictures to show how great this discrimination is in many places. We also plan to get news of this, and of our fight against it, in the negro and the white press."

Journal Cites Discrimination

To show the extent of the discrimination, Houston, called attention to a report in the current number of "The Journal of Negro Education." This quarterly points out that there is no state-supported institution of higher learning for negroes in any one of seventeen of the nineteen states which require separate schools for negroes and whites. In fifteen states, in which the negro population is 15 per cent of the total, there is no high school for negro pupils. These fifteen states contain 1,397,304 negroes, of whom 158,000 are between fifteen and nineteen years of age.

Discrimination - 1935

General.

Jewish Exponent
Philadelphia, Pa.

JAN 4 1935

ABOUT MEN AND THINGS

Charles Lamb's Prejudice Against the Jews

The centenary of the death of Charles Lamb is being commemorated by a number of articles of appreciation of his extraordinary abilities as an essayist and as a poet. His tragic personal life is recalled by many a sympathetic reviewer and his weaknesses and foibles are mentioned with a view of enhancing his worth and magnifying his courageous struggle against most difficult odds. That he suffered from a congenital morbidity which several times in his life became so acute as to necessitate his confinement in an asylum, is generally conceded, but it is also true that he possessed gentle traits of character and a high sense of duty which expressed itself in his life and in his works. A shy retiring man, far from attractive in appearance and in speech, beset by responsibilities from early youth, working as a clerk in an office all his life, Lamb still managed to become a favorite among many of his distinguished contemporaries and his writings holding the attention of the public for more than a century. To become a celebrity in the midst of such a galaxy of stars of first magnitude, as Byron, Shelley, Coleridge, Southey and Wordsworth, that illumed the British skies during the early part of the past century is no mean achievement.

* * *

In his "Essays of Elia," the most popular work of Lamb, which includes most piquant and stimulating thoughts on a variety of subjects, there is also included an essay on "Imperfect Sympathies" in which the author speaks of his prejudices against Scotchmen, Jews, Negroes and Quakers. In his dissertation on the Jews he begins by admitting that his feeling toward them is governed by deep-seated prejudice. "Centuries of injury, contempt and hate, on the one side—of cloaked revenge, dissimulation and hate on the other—between our and their fathers, must and ought to affect the blood of the children." He does not mind the unreasonableness of the sentiment and offers no hint of a desire to wipe out the hate that generations have engendered in both the Jews and the Christians. The only reason that he attempts to offer for the continued existence of that feeling is the spirit of separatism that the synagogue apparently fosters and the cleverness of the Jews. "Gain and the pursuit of gain sharpen a man's visage. I never heard of an idiot being born among them." He invites the Jews to become converted and "come over to us altogether" and then reviles a baptized Jew, because the "Hebrew spirit is strong in him, in spite of his proselytism . . . How it breaks out when he sings 'The Children of Israel passed through the Red Sea!' The auditors, for the moment, are the Egyptians to him, and he rides over our necks to triumph." In his "Tales from Shakespeare," giving the story of the "Merchant of Venice," Lamb shows not a particle of sympathy with Shylock.

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In a recent appreciation of Lamb, a writer relates the following incident: "I hate that man," he said on one occasion. "Have you met him?" he was asked, and he answered, "If I had met him, how could I hate him?" This is characteristic of the man, as it has been of many another man before him and since his time. Prejudice is the child of ignorance, even as hate is the offspring of malevolence. Lamb admits his prejudices against this "piece of stubborn antiquity," as he designates the Jews, and confesses that he has not "the nerve to enter their synagogues" and prefers not to be "in habits of familiar intercourse with any of that nation." He consciously shut out any influence that might turn his sympathies in favor of this nation and harbored his dark prejudices without permitting the light of knowledge and understanding to enter his soul and dispel the accumulated darkness, the precipitate of many ages. The only Jews that he apparently heard about were those few outstanding merchants and bankers who found their place on the Change in the early years of the nineteenth century. His deep-seated prejudices were offended by the respect paid to them, and his own soul was outraged by their cleverness. Ignorance may be condoned with, but unwillingness to learn is unpardonable. Lamb was really not even part of his own age. Lacking a broad culture, he was fed on medieval literature, lived a life of a recluse, came in contact with few people of a wide outlook on life and, while apparently well versed in the Bible, for which he had a high appreciation, he knew nothing about the Jewish people, thus permitting his inherited prejudices to sway his thoughts and feelings.

FOR WHITE PATRONS ONLY

Returned 9-14-35

During the course of a Stanback program broadcast from a local radio studio last Saturday night an offer was made to users of Stanback products but the offer was made with the specific provision that it applied to "White patrons only." Negroes all over the country where Stanback products are sold should resent this unwarranted discrimination by withholding patronage from the manufacturers of products who are so indifferent to their sensibilities as to broadcast to the world such an insult to the entire Negro race.

CRUELTY AND SEGREGATION

We wish to invite the attention of our readers to one significant sentence lifted from the delightful review of the events of the "Week", by the learned editor of the Richmond News-Leader.

Planet 9-21-35 Richmond Va

In referring to Hitler, the Nazi Dictator, the sentence reads:

"Having cruelly ordered on the 10th that all Jewish children be segregated in schools after Easter, 1936, he dispatched on the 11th a fiery proclamation to the Nazi Convention in Nurnberg."

We agree that the Hitler order segregating Jewish children was cruel in the extreme, but we cannot follow the logic of the occasion that while segregation on account of race is cruel in Germany, it is at the same time benevolent and righteous in these United States of America. Jim Crowism which in America conveys the same idea as does segregation in Germany does not stop in the schools but lifts its ugly head wherever the Negro touches American life. He suffers inconvenience and discomfiture in travel, he has to eat in the kitchens of railroad stations or often in unsanitary and ill-appointing eating places, he is restricted to galleries and bleachers, he is denied work and opportunities for promotion, he is lynched, disfranchised, and generally fenced in and circumscribed by an almost impenetrable wilderness of color and race prejudice.

The distinguished editor of the Richmond News-Leader is regarded as being liberal in his racial views. He is numbered among the friends of the Negro race in this benighted Southland. His advice and assistance have been solicited by Negroes when the burdens of race prejudice and segregation have become well nigh unbearable. In spite of all of this, he has condoned and openly advocated, in the name of cordial race relations, the jim crowing of Negroes in America which he denounces as cruel in Germany when practiced against the Jews. The editor of the Richmond News-Leader has much learning and perhaps can solve this riddle. He can probably point out the consistency of the position he takes relative to segregation in Germany and Jim Crowism in America.

Our poor intellect, however, cannot comprehend how racial segregation can be cruel in Germany but benevolent and righteous in America. Perhaps Mr. Hitler finds himself in the same quandary as does this newspaper.

General.

Discrimination - 1935

Jewish Exponent
Philadelphia, Pa.
JAN 4 1935

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Radio Insults Will Be Tuned Out by Juniors

Afro-American 11-23-35

Crusaders Make List of Offensive Songs They Won't Hear.

Baltimore, Md.

ALL MEMBERS ARE ASKED TO HELP

Mean Newspapers and Books also Watched.

Continuing their crusade to rid the air of offensive radio programs, AFRO Junior Club members, this week, compiled a list of songs which would never be heard over their radio sets.

Fellow juniors in every city and town are being asked to help in this crusade by tuning out the program when any of these songs are heard.

Don't Listen to These Songs

The list includes the following songs:

"Swanee River."
"Old Black Joe."
"Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground."
"Old Man River."
"That's Why They Call Me Shine."
"That's Why Darkies Were Born."
"Carry Me Back to Old Virginny."

Watch Amateur Programs

Strangely enough, sponsors of this campaign point out, artists of our own race are frequently the offenders in the singing of these songs. The juniors are working on the principle that, if people want to use these songs, the offending words should be changed to meet modern standards.

Amateur programs frequently feature them also, but no matter how interesting the program is, for any reason, these young crusaders say, we must make up our minds that such insults will not be tolerated.

White Papers Also Guilty

Not only are insults being used over the radio, but the white papers are guilty of the same offense against good taste, the latest offense being the Associated Press (Friday, November 15) in an account of a shooting in Jacksonville, Fla.

A white woman is quoted as saying: "We looked up and saw a darky," also "the darky said."

Had the offender been a Jew or an Italian and a witness had been coarse enough or lacking in culture enough to use the words "cracker," "hick," "dago," "wop," "chink," or any other such words, the white reporters would have been instructed to omit such words.

Insulting Books Protested

School books are another source of racial insults against which a fight is being waged.

A delegation from the Boston Parent-Teacher Association recently called on the superintendent of schools in that city to make a second protest against the use of objectionable text-books.

The books which the delegation asked to have removed from the schools included Kipling's "Captains Courageous," and Waddy Thompson's "A History of the United States," both of which contain slurs against colored people and use insulting racial designations.

How You Can Help

Sponsors of the AFRO Junior Club crusade submit the following questions and instructions for the attention of all members:

1. Is the air clean?
2. When you turn on a radio do you feel that you will enjoy the program and not be insulted?
3. Do broadcasts continually pollute the air through mean references to the group of people to which you belong?
4. Are you cowardly enough to sit through such programs?
5. Get on the job! Break up the practice of using the radio to insult your people.
6. Tune out mean programs.
7. Write and tell both the station and sponsor of the program that you will not use the product advertised.
8. Write and tell us what product was being advertised.

Discrimination—1935

General.

Guffey Asks F. D. to Fire N----r Circular Writer

Narcotic Commissioner Faces Dismissal for Offensive Reference.

WHITE HOUSE FEARS LOSS OF SUPPORT

Republicans Base Special Campaign on Insult.

(Special to the AFRO)

WASHINGTON.—U.S. Narcotic Commissioner H. J. Anslinger's recent racial insult has caused such a violent upheaval in national politics as to result in a demand for his dismissal, from Pennsylvania's new senator, Joseph T. Guffey.

Mr .Anslinger drew the wrath of not only America's colored citizens, but, because the offense threatened to bring about the loss of a considerable block of Democratic supporters, that of New Deal leaders, when he distributed an official circular, last month, in which he referred to a deserting stoool-pigeon a sa "ginger-colored n---."

G.O.P. Made Capital

Republican leaders in various northern centers wherein a marked shifting of votes from the G.O.P. ranks had been experienced, too kadvantage of the insult to show "what happens to you colored voters when you turn Democratic." Thousands of copies of the letter were distributed in the effort.

Although no great attention is known to have been paid to the numerous direct protests in Chicago, who recently elected Arthur W. Mitchell to Congress in place of OscarDe Priest, Republican; fro mthe new Democratic converts of Robert L. Vann in Pennsylvania;; from Harlem and elsewhere, President Roosevelt and his immediate advisors are reliably reported to be greatly upset over Senator Gufffey's demand.

Dismissal Expected

Postmaster General Farley is also understood to be behind the insistence, brought to the personal attention of both Roosevelt and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, that Mr. Anslinger be let out. Informed sources here report that the demand is likely to be met.

Mr.Anslinger, a Pennsylvanian, was appointed during the Hoover administration through the influence of Andy Mellon, Republican boss. His retention is reported to have been influenced by William Randolph Hearst.

METROPOLITAN HITS NEGROES

Will Solicit No New Business With Race in This State

6-8-35

"The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is observing the law."

The law to which Charles G. Taylor, third vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, referred when interviewed Monday in the company's home office, 1 Madison avenue, is an act passed last March by the New York State Legislature prohibiting insurance companies from discriminating against Negroes in the issuance of policies. The act was sponsored by Assemblyman C. E. Stephens.

Mr. Taylor admitted that their agents in this state have been instructed not to solicit business among Negroes. He added that any Negro who wished to take out a policy with the Metropolitan could come to the office to make his application.

He denied that Negro applicants at the office were subjected to undue inconveniences.

"When they apply at the office," he said, "they are turned over to persons designated to take care of colored applicants. The length of time they have to wait depends upon the number of applicants ahead of them."

"We are abiding by the law," he repeated.

The letter of the law?

"I said," he insisted. "we are abiding by the law—the letter, and the spirit."

Each applicant is subjected to a physical examination, Mr. Taylor said. "There is no distinction in the type of examination given to colored people and that given to white people. Both have to undergo the same examination," he explained.

"The mortality rate among Negroes is so much higher than that among whites that we cannot afford to solicit colored people at the same rate as for whites, for that rate will not sustain the risk among colored people. To solicit them on the same terms as the whites would be unfair to the latter. It would be taking something from them to supplement the policies of Negroes. It would be as unfair as we took something from the colored people and gave it to the whites."

No Social Interest.

Reminded that the life span of Negroes is steadily increasing and their present mortality rate is due to economic and social factors—low income, poor housing, segregated residence, lack of health education—over which Negroes have no control and for which whites are in a large measure responsible, Mr. Taylor replied that the company was not concerned with social implications.

"We are concerned only with the facts," he asserted. "And statistics show that Negroes have a higher mortality rate than whites. We owe it to our policyholders to protect their investment to the fullest. We cannot do this with a large number of Negroes insured at the same rate."

A Virginian, Mr. Taylor knows the Negro and is the Negro's friend. He himself said so. "I grew up among colored people in Virginia and have always been friendly towards them. Our company, too, has been most generous towards our colored policyholders."

Mr. Taylor expressed the opinion that the law which Mr. Stephens, assemblyman from the Nineteenth district, introduced and pushed through the Legislature, could not stand the legal test. But added that he thought it best to let the thing ride and not to raise a fuss about it. The passage of this measure, he said, constitutes a distinct disservice to the colored people.

"But you have your law now. You wanted it. And we are abiding by it. That is as much as anyone could ask," the third vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company concluded.

Racial Discrimination at Church Conventions

Christian Century
3-20-35

EDITOR THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY:

SIR: When Edgar M. Wahlberg refused to attend a conference on "The Racial Ministry" because it practiced racial segregation he did a good thing. But he would have done a better thing had he attended the conference and put up at the hotel with his Negro brethren. He would have demonstrated, thus, a real bit of racial brotherhood, and silently but loudly rebuked the conference.

Chicago, Ill.

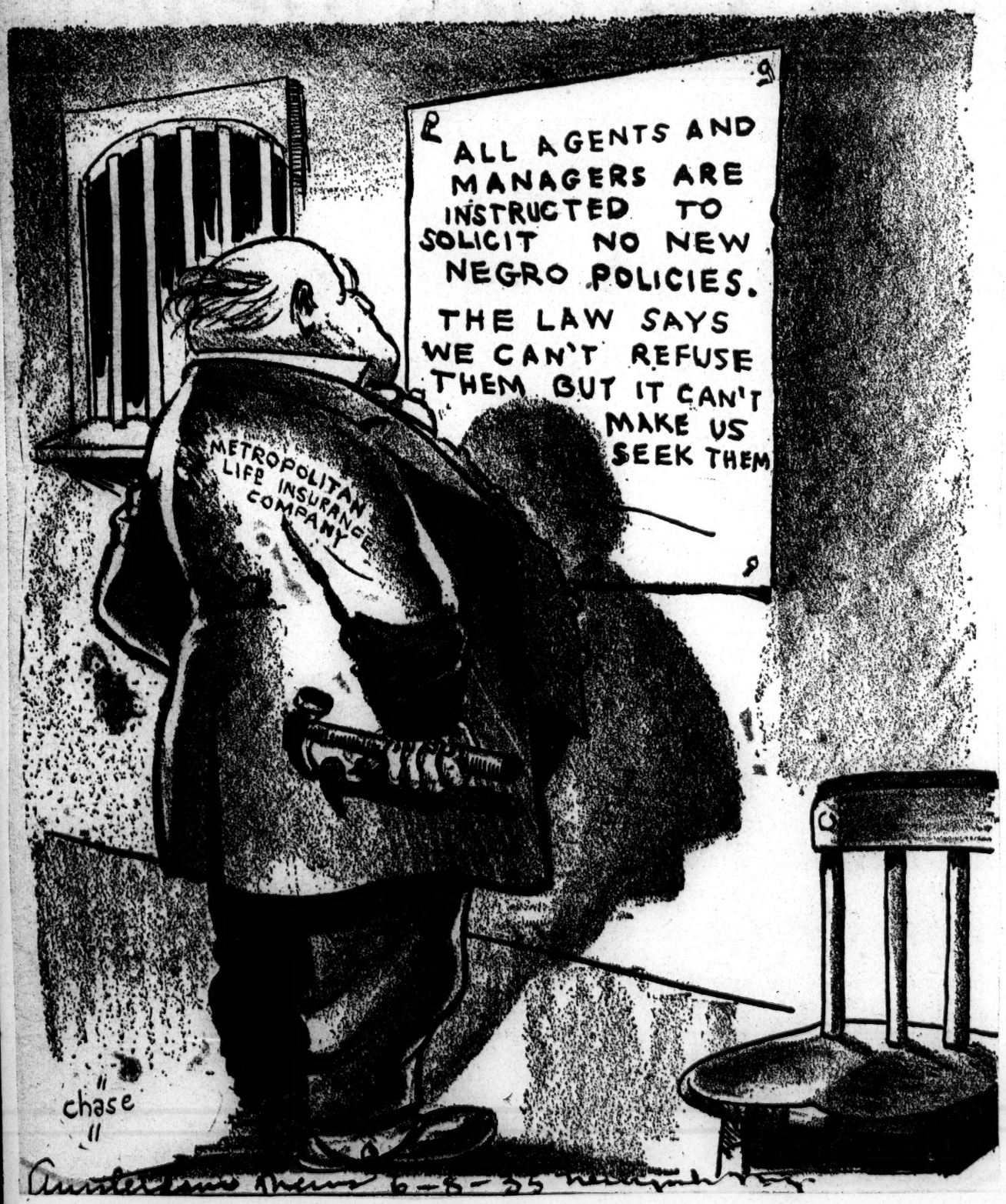
And he would have done more. He would have set forth the great principle that racial equality begins when the privileged white steps down to the level to which race prejudice has forced the Negro. It is all very well for bodies to "resolve" against convening in any city where hotels will not accept Negroes on the white level. That is hardly a demonstration of brotherhood, and but a feeble step toward it. Shrewd hotel managers, seeing a great convention in the offing, can quietly rescind their anti-colored rule for the convention period—to their profit. And afterwards clamp it on again—to their continued profit. Besides, the clever manager can "reserve" special floors for his Negro guests, and make arrangements so that only certain elevators stop at those floors. Thus the convention, to its chagrin, finds itself beaten—too late.

Rather than search for cities and hotels that will temporarily lift the color ban, we whites must be willing to go anywhere most convenient and suitable, and there share the Negro accommodations. Real progress and brotherhood will not come by demanding that hostelries allow the Negro to step up to us. Instead, it will come when we are willing to forswear our comforts and step down to the underprivileges of the Negro.

Mapleton Depot, Pa. CHESTER WARREN QUIMBY.

Observing the Law

By CHASE



Rogers Relates Tricks Used to Exploit Races

Money and Ability Help Transcend Color Bars, Historian Says.

LISTS SLAVES WHO MOUNTED TO POWER

France Said to Lack Race Complex

NEW YORK. — The upper classes in different countries use either religion, color, sex, class lines, or nationality, or combinations of these, to divide and exploit the rest of the people, declared J. A. Rogers, traveler and historian ,in speaking on "What's Behind the Race Problem," here, Sunday.

"In the West Indies," he related, "if a man has money, education, and ability, the question of his color is forgotten; he is accepted and becomes a part of that same upper class which is keeping other people down at the bottom."

Transcend Barriers

Despite the color barriers, many have ascended and progressed over them, the speaker said, as he recalled that a slave from the Sudan rose to high power in the Mohammedan Empire of Turkey, and was second only to the Sultan in power. Morocco and Portugal were ruled by black men in 1700, he also said.

Mr. Rogers, in referring to France, said that there was no color and race problem there. Many dark-skinned citizens hold high offices in the army and navy, and the cabinet, he asserted. Foreign writes, he said, find it more difficult to get jobs there than do the others.

In order to divide oppressed groups into factions, the dominant classes brand the darker races as being inferior, he said. Mr. Rogers also showed how prejudice and discrimination are developed and practiced in America.

Discrimination - 1935

Georgia.

CHARGES OF RACE EQUALITY DENIED

Miss Shepperson Denies That Negroes and Whites Work Together in Relief Offices

ATLANTA, Aug. 7 (AP)—Requested by the Fulton (Atlanta) county commission to clear up charges that white people and Negroes were working in headquarters of the county relief administration "without regard to color," Miss Gay B. Shepperson, state administrator, today denied such a condition existed.

The allegations were made to the commission by Kenneth Murrell, representing the American Legion, and Charles W. Bernhardt, state commander of the United Spanish American War Veterans.

Murrell charged both white people and Negroes were working in the same offices, drinking out of the same water fountains and using other facilities at the headquarters "with no lines drawn as to race."

From Bernhardt came an assertion two drinking fountains were installed at the headquarters recently, labelled "for white" and "for Negroes" and that they were "promptly erased."

Charges Denied

The commission adopted a resolution requesting Miss Shepperson to correct the alleged condition. Denying it existed, Miss Shepperson said the county relief offices were located in a public building and "naturally in the hallway is a place to drink water, just like in any other public building," she said. Negroes and white people, she added, are in separate offices.

Following the commission hearings, Murrell announced he would ask the county to "use police power, if necessary, to enforce segregation laws, if we get no results from the resolution."

Bernhardt told the board he and Murrell represented the community Americanism committee, composed of various organizations, whose object it was to preserve "color lines and defeat moves for racial equality."

Charges that federal agencies were "spending out money purchasing race equality" was made by Murrell.

Customs, he said, have "prescribed certain rules are just as vital to us in the South as law, although we realize the state has no segregation law to separate Negroes and white people in office buildings."

BARE MOVE TO ENFORCE RACIAL BAR IN GEORGIA

Defender
9-21-35

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 20.—In a move to keep aflame the fires of racial hatred and injustice, Kenneth Murrell, representing the American Legion, and Charles W. Bernhardt, state commander of the United Spanish-American war veterans, made allegations recently to the Fulton county commission that both white and black people were working in the same offices and drinking from the same water fountains.

The charge also stated that both races were allowed to use other facilities at the headquarters "with no lines drawn as to race."

Miss Gay B. Shepperson, state relief administrator, after being requested by the commission to clear up these charges, denied such a condition existed. The commission further adopted a resolution requesting Miss Shepperson to correct the alleged condition.

Still unsatisfied Murrell announced that he would ask the county to use police power, if necessary to enforce segregation laws, if no results were obtained from the resolution.

Bernhardt told the board that he and Murrell represented the Community Americanism committee, whose object it was to preserve "color lines and defeat moves for racial equality."

The recent defeat of Murrell as the commander of the Atlanta Post No. 1, of the American Legion, was due largely to the racial unrest that had been created by the legionnaires' head.

ATLANTANS FIGHT KU KLUX TERROR IN MASS BOYCOTT MOVEMENT

A & P Sales Stopped by Neighborhood Picket Lines

By Mary Mock
(Special to Crusader News Agency)

Crusader News Agency

ATLANTA, Ga.-(CNA)- A mass "buy nothing" campaign by Negroes has swept Atlanta following a brutal attack on a forty year old man by the white staff of an Atlantic & Pacific chain store here last week. The store located on the corner of West Hunter and Ashby Streets, is one of the largest in the city.

11-30-35 New York, N.Y.

This is believed to be the first time in the history of Atlanta that the Negro people have resorted to the picket line to protest against jim-crowism, and oppression which is rife throughout the South.

This unprecedented economic siege was begun by the West End Negro Neighborhood November 16th against the store when its all-white clerking staff brutally attacked 40-year old Dennis Redwine, unemployed Negro father of three children. After this unwarranted beating, Officers Nolan and Brooks, at the instigation of store officials who sought to justify the attack on Redwine by claiming that he was attempting to steal a pound sack of sugar, arrested Redwine.

"Declares Innocence"

Redwine, who lives at 638 Delbridge street, denied that he had attempted to steal the sugar and stated that he was merely waiting on himself, as is the custom in many chain grocery stores here, and was enroute to pay the cashier when he was set upon and severely beaten.

Redwine, after his preliminary hearing in police court, was lodged in Fulton Tower when he was unable to post $200 bond, though attaches of City Solicitor McClelland's office revealed that no accusation had been sworn out against him.

"Police Brandish Riot Guns"

The "buy-nothing" campaign has entered its seventh day. A solid picket line has been maintained, in spite of police efforts to break it. Police stood guard inside the store with drawn sawed-off riot guns, while radio cars cruised the neighborhood, though there has been no sign of violence. During the night, someone inserted a sign in the screen door of the store building. It read: "Negroes Stay Out of Here!"

Negro Ministerial groups rallied in support of the A & P store boycott. Many ministers, whose churches are located in neighborhoods bordering on the store, were outspoken in their denunciation of the store for its lily-white labor policy. Several openly advocated a continuance of the boycott in an effort to force the A & P managers to hire Negro help also. Committees from the ministerial groups were appointed to contact leaders of the picketing aggregation.

Two groups, one composed of the local branch, NAACP and the Urban League and the other of West Side representatives, confered with B. F. Vinson, vice-president of the grocery chain at the Atlanta office. No definite agreement has been reached, though victory is assured because of the effectiveness of the boycott and picket line, which has kept the store cleared of customers since November 16th.

"Boycott Smashing Fails"

All efforts to break the boycott have been ineffective. The A & P attempted to smash through by instructing Cassie Butler, Negro woman, of 951 Palmetto Avenue, southwest, whose husband is employed as a porter in its warehouse, to spread the news to the picketers that her "meat and bread" was coming from the A & P in an attempt to fight the antagonism that is being developed in the neighborhood against the chain store.

Further intimidation of the boycotters was attempted by the Ku Klux Klan, when several men, garbed in white sheets and wearing white hoods, cruised by the store in automobiles, circling the block several times.

As usually, the Daily white press of Atlanta have allied themselves with the Atlantic & Pacific chain stores here and have not printed one line about this unprecedented Atlanta event.

"Partial Victory Won"

Impetus has been given the boycott by the fact that a partial victory has already been won. J.O. Barrett, manager of the store, announced that he had fired Edward Grainger, the clerk who led the attack.

T. M. Alexander, secretary of the Atlanta Negro Chamber of Commerce, issued the statement in which they "wish to ask the buying public to cooperate in every respect." They also commended "those who have in such an orderly way conducted such an effective job of picketing." Said he: "Only when we assert ourselves in such a manner shall we be able to procure for ourselves justice, fair-play and proper respect."

The solid boycott by Negro workers in the neighborhood point to a complete victory. Vinson has already been forced to state that he was "confident that it will be possible to work out a satisfactory solution to the problem." Workers on the picket line assert that they will not accept a compromise.

This spontaneous action on the part of Negro workers depicts the unrest and militancy that is being developed against the brutal oppression of the Southern Negro population.

BOYCOTT OF STORES WON IN ATLANTA

Force Bosses To Consider Employment For Race In Dixie City

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 29—Race citizens here—calm, persistent and determined—went methodically about their task of forcing the managers of A & P stores on strictly Race communities to hire clerks from the neighborhood, as somber-faced police officers with sawed-off shot guns waving in the breeze lurked significantly about the premises.

The neighborhood of Ashby and Hunter streets, northwest, has the appearance of an armed camp, but so far there has been no violence.

The committee here, directing the boycott, composed of Reginald A. Johnson, head of the Urban league here, is prepared to answer the claims of managers of local stores that it is against the policy of the A & P stores to hire Race clerks, pointing out that in many cities, principally Chicago, scores of Race persons—women and men—are engaged by the company, some in managerial positions.

Blame Jim Crow Managers

The onslaught that is being pused forward here is not against the chain store properly, but against Jim Crow managers, who are attempting to pass the proverbial buck to the store owners by charging to hire Race help is against the company's policy. The A & P company in localities where fair-minded managers are in charge, treat all citizens alike and give employment in the main to the people who reside in the community.

The boycott of the stores has become so effective that the stores affected have been forced to remove all perishable goods because none are sold.

Conferences have been arranged between officials of the company and the committee, which include besides Mr. Johnson, T. J. Ferguson of the Pioneer Savings bank, and Attorney A. T. Walden.

Officers with sawed-off shot guns were augmented later in the week by detectives in cars mounted with machine guns. Through the community also stream white-sheeted hill-billies, perhaps dreaming of 1875 when members of the Ku Klux Klan held sway in the Southland. From the better elements of both races comes the hope of an early peaceful settlement of the difficulties.

Discrimination-1935

Illinois.

End Jim Crow In State High School

DUQUOIN, Ill., May 31.—Commencement exercises at Duquoin Township high school on May 30 marked the end of the system of segregation practiced in schools here since 1910, it was reported. The Baccalaureate sermon was preached by the Rev. Ruffus Jones, pastor of the A. M. E. Zion church, where the services were held. Members of the Race who were graduated were Lindell Jackson, Anita Lanum, Milton Farquhar and James Apples.

RACE STUDENTS ATTEND TILDEN HI SCHOOL PROM

Defender 6-22-35

Carrying out Mayor Edward J. Kelly's slogan that there will be no jim crow in Chicago public schools, Superintendent of Schools William J. Bogan put an end the barring of Race students from high school proms Wednesday when he ordered the Tilden Boosters club to admit twelve Race boys to the annual senior prom held at the Trianon ballroom, 62nd street and Cottage Grove avenue.

The 12 boys, their girl friends, **Mrs. Eva T. Wells**, noted club woman and Attorney Sophia Boaz Pitts were among those to enjoy the affair, dancing until the wee hours of the morning to the strains of Earl Burdnett's orchestra.

Wednesday marked the first time that Race students have been permitted to attend a Tilden graduation dance. The utmost care has been taken each year by officials of the Tilden Boosters club, sponsors of the prom, to see that bids were not placed in the hands of Race graduates.

This year the committee slipped up and 12 Race graduates bought bids. When it became known that the boys had them, every attempt was made to buy them back by the sponsor, E. M. Weiner, a chemistry teacher. The boys refused to turn them over and then the trouble started.

The Race graduates were told that if they insisted on attending the prom, they would be ejected bodily and would be subject to arrest. The matter was then brought to the attention of Mrs. Eva T. Wells, civic chairman of the Chicago and Northern District Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, who is also a member of the Women's City club.

Aided by Mrs. Florence Elridge (white), chairman of the Race Relations committee of the Women's City club, Mrs. Wells called at the school and began an investigation. Unable to make any headway with Principal Albert W. Evans, they then visited Superintendent Bogan and explained the jim-crow tactics which exist at the school with the result that Mr. Bogan ordered the Tilden Boosters to admit the Race graduates, not only to Wednesday's dance but to all others given by the school.

A similar situation arose at Lane Tech in February, but was ironed out when the boys were admitted to the Aragon ballroom.

Among the Race students to graduate from Tilden with honors were Walter Black, co-captain of the championship basketball team; John Rogers, Arnie Byrd, Paul Butler, Franklin Carter, Samuel Cullers, Jesse Duke, Raymond Duncan, Jack Gordon, William Gordon, George Gray, George Murphy, Daniel Morgan, Stanton Morgan, James Hampton, Alvin Long, Ahmed Rayner, Henry Smith, Leonard Morrow and Henry Thomas.

CHICAGO JIM-CROW CASES SCHEDULED FOR TRIAL SOON

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

7-18-35

CHICAGO, July 11—Among the most significant cases involving racial discrimination on Chicago's South Side are those scheduled for trial this month in connection with a restaurant operated by Archie Angelpoulous, a Greek, on Cottage Grove avenue, near 51st street.

To date, a total of 22 persons have been arrested on warrants sworn out by the Greek and a warrant has also been sworn out for the Greek who claims he is the manager.

Among those who must stand trial are several whites, taken in custody when they entered the restaurant in company with colored friends and demanded service.

The first person to be jailed was Clemon Hester, 5940 Michigan avenue, who nearly a month ago, sought food in the cafe. Angelpoulous made the claim that he was operating a club, not a restaurant, and therefore did not have to serve the public.

However, several members of the International Labor Defense who are white, have gone to the restaurant alone and have been served. They state that the waitress told them that the "club sign" on the wall was only a ruse to keep Negroes out of the place.

The latest arrest occurred last Sunday night when Ted Gibbs, Howard Cantrell and Paul Lambert were taken in custody. They were arraigned in Wabash avenue court and demanded jury trials.

The trial of the 19 persons arrested three weeks ago will be held on July 12.

Hester is to be tried July 19.

The three men arrested last Sunday night, will go to trial July 17.

It is conceded that if Angelpoulous succeeds in establishing the claim that he is operating a club, using a ruse, he may in the future, bar other American citizens from the cafe, and that other operators, wishing to discriminate against Negroes, may adopt the ruse employed by the Greek.

NAACP JOINS FIGHT ON CO. NURSES HOME

Citizens Determined To Put Stop To Jim Crow Rule Against Race

Practically every organization on the South side of any prominence whatsoever was reported this week to have caught the spirit whipped up by **The Chicago Defender** concerning the Jim-Crow practices at the Cook County Nurses Home and was ready to mass support behind the movement to break the hold of segregation on the institution.

Defender

The NAACP linked up Thursday in the citywide fight as soon as the matter was officially brought to the attention of officials of the Chicago office.

7-18-35

Officials at the nurses home have consistently denied Race women the privilege of using the dormitory facilities and other conveniences provided by taxpayers' money.

Thursday afternoon a **Chicago Defender** reporter visited the home, a 17-story modern structure at Polk and Lincoln streets to interview Mrs. Edna Newman, director of the school, but was unable to see her.

Fails To Explain

Mrs. Lydia Brickbauer, director of residents consented to be interviewed, but her statements proved of little value in the investigation. Information obtained from her revealed only that, she has occupied the position she holds since September; she didn't feel she should discuss the policy of the home regarding Race students; no Race women are housed in the home at this time, and none has applied for admittance since she has been there.

Church leaders, right now waging a battle against crime, have been asked to join this crusade, help ferret out those responsible for the vicious practice at the nurses' home and drive them from the public stage.

NAACP Joins Crusade

A. C. MacNeal, president of the local branch of the NAACP said Thursday afternoon that he would let loose the entire forces of the local and national organizations to bring an end to the insidious propaganda which is dessiminated by indirect and underhand means.

Officials realize the fact that if Race women are denied equal privileges with women of other groups the act will relegate members of the Race to inferior standings, and at the same time create a "better than thou" attitude among the other groups.

The Chicago Defender thus dedicates itself to the task of carrying the banner in the great fight with the torch of fairness waving high and with emblems, on which are blazoned the mighty words proclaiming one of this newspaper's cardinal principles, "America's Race Prejudice Must Be Destroyed," the **Defender** gladly and happily leads the fight.

Determined that Race women interested in securing training at the hospital, and eligible to enjoy the accommodations at the home shall not be forced to ride street cars; more than that they must not be forced to stand on the corner in sub-zero weather waiting for cars stalled in snow drifts.

To See Commissioner

Every civic, political and social organization in the city should contact Commissioner Peter M. Kelly of the county board, and demand that he clarify his stand on the matter. In a telephone conversation three weeks ago, the commissioner said the hospital had nothing to do with the policy of the nurses' home. He admitted, however, that there is a contractual relationship between the hospital, of which he is the virtual head and the nurses home. In view of this, the **Defender** contends the county commissioners may refuse to spend any more money with the organization if the officials persist their practice of segregation.

May Go To Court

As outlined the new line of attack calls for a minute investigation of the officials of the institution with the view of ascertaining their background, (2) a new expression from each of the county commissioners, having in mind taking the matter to the voters later, (3) take the matter directly to the police, and as a last resort start legal action against the home and the county commissioners.

It will be recalled that in the case of Dr. Rankin and the state hospital affair, favorable action was received only after the matter was taken to court.

NURSES HOME JIM CROW UP TO DIRECTORS

Defender 11-23-35

Moving along with the swiftness of a tropical hurricane, gaining new supporters as it sweeps along, the campaign to break down the Jim Crow barriers at the Cook County nurses home struck on a new front this week when communications were directed to the board of directors, headed by Willoughby B. Walling, loop banker, asking that the position of the governing body be made clear.

Other officials are George B. McKibben, vice president; H. P. Chandler, vice president, and Fletcher M. Durbin, treasurer.

In view of the fact that the home was completed with an allotment of $2,040,500 of PWA funds, there is a possibility that the federal administrator of works programs will be called on to explain why such discrimination is tolerated in government built institutions.

It became necessary to take the matter up directly with the administration board after the director of the home, Mrs. Edna S. Newman, brusquely refused to be interviewed, and explain why Race women are denied the right to live in the dormitory of the home.

A week ago, Mrs. Lydia Brickbauer, director of residents, was called on, but declined to discuss the matter of discrimination in the home. Mrs. Newman was out at the time, and Mrs. Brickbauer stated she was the person to be seen for information regarding the policies at the institution.

Refuses to Talk

This week, Mrs Newman was reached on the telephone and efforts were made to secure an appointment. She said she would be busy Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and all next week. When asked when she would be available for just a few minutes, the director said she had been told of the matter by Mrs. Brickbauer, and that she didn't care to discuss it any time.

Calls Mr. Walling

"You can see the board of directors", she recommended curtly.

Mr. Walling could not be reached at either of his offices, 81 W. Monroe street, or 122 S. Michigan avenue, in person or by telephone. Letters of protest however, have been sent him at both places, it was revealed this week, following a meeting of a committee of associated clubs.

Board Must Explain

The board of directors must explain, it was pointed out, why young men whose fathers and brothers fought and died in the World War for the American flag, are denied the right to secure training in a public institution while children of foreigners who fought against this country enjoy unlimited privileges and comforts.

The discrimination at the Cook County Nurses Home, in view of the fact the institution is dedicated to the cause of humanity, is exceedingly disgraceful, and should cover those responsible for its continuance with untold shame.

The damnable segregation, in itself, is so distasteful that it casts a black mark on Chicago, but the added fact that Race students mus travel 12, and in some cases 15 miles in sub-zero weather to get to the hospital, makes the refusal of the authorities to admit them to the dormitory far more vicious.

Pity Poor Girls

At Provident hospital there are seven young women, who are completing their nurse training this year and as a part of their course, are doing work at the County hospital. One of them, Miss Denise Denison, is the daughter of the late Brigadier General Franklin A. Denison, World War hero, who died of exposure received in France.

Although her father died for his country, yet Miss Denison cannot live in a public owned institution her father gave his life to preserve.

With winter fast approaching, these young women face the possibility of many hardships. Some of them may develop pneumonia and other diseases caused by exposure. In order for them to reach the hospital in time for work they must use street car transportation, which is terribly poor in zero and sub-zero weather, when snow and blizzards tie up the cars for hours at a time, frequently indefinitely.

Must Solve Problem

Chicagoans have decreed that this problem shall be solved before the weather grows cold. Women's clubs, already arrayed against the practice, have sought assistance from clubs composed of white women, pointing out that "if there is need for humane societies to prevent cruelty to animals, certainly there is need for some organized effort to halt cruelty to human beings."

Rev. J. C. Austin, president of the Interdenominational church council, said this week he would appeal to the Interracial council of churches. Meanwhile, Dr. Arthur G. Falls, chairman of the Interracial committe of the Catholic church council, announced his committee has taken action in the matter and will continue in the battle until the stigma has been wiped out.

A. L. Foster of the Urban League and A. C. MacNeal, of the NAACP, together with civic leaders on the North, West and far South sides, Englewood, Evanston, Morgan Park and Robbins, and other suburban communities, joined the movement last week. They report that their organizations will carry the appeal directly to the board of directors as a part of the fight to a finish to end the evil.

Discrimination—1935

Illinois,

Technicians' Protest Against Jim-Crow Hotel In Chicago Brings Results

Convention Scores Hotel Allerton Management For Attempted Act of Segregation—Bars Lowered.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24—(ANP)—Delegates to the annual convention of the National Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians called a special session at the Hotel Allerton here, where they met recently to break up an attempt on the part of the hotel management to discriminate against Negro delegates.

One of the colored delegates appeared at the hotel for the purpose of delivering an address to the members of the organization. When he approached the passenger elevator, he was informed that he should use the freight elevator. The manager insisted that was a rule of the hotel.

While the two argued, the secretary of the federation appeared and took over the issue. The colored delegates used the passenger elevator to the convention chamber. There, after the regular session, a special session was held in which the action of the hotel management was brought up.

Delegates had reserved 45 rooms in the hotel. They served an ultimattum on the management that they would move the convention to the local headquarters of the organization if the ban was not lifted.

The owner of the place then capitulated and granted the freedom of the hotel to the two colored delegates.

NORMAL COLLEGE STUDENTS BREAK UP COLOR LINE BAN

Trouble at the Chicago Normal college between students over the minor uprising Monday when at attempt was made to bar Race children from Byron Markley's lunchroom, appears to have been settled amicably.

Judging from a statement from Mr. Markley personally that there has been no disturbance since Monday and students of both races are patronizing the campus restaurant as heretofore, only one other incident had to be cleared up and that was the disposition of the case of Oliver Odum, 9219 Lafayette avenue, a student in the junior college department.

Students In Fight

Odum was identified by Markley as the student who slugged him in the face Monday during a free-for-all fist fight in the cafe.

Odum was arrested Thursday afternoon, but was immediately released on bond Friday morning when the case was called before Judge Thomas A. Green in Stockyards court. The judge heard Markley and the boys and then dismissed the matter after telling young Odum to behave himself and not get in any further trouble.

Attorney Richard A. Harewood representing a group of students who had been chased out of the restaurant talked over the matter with Byron Markley, manager of the store, in the presence of a Chicago Defender reporter.

Markley stated some of the white students had objected to students of the Race eating in the cafe and had refused to patronize the place. He said he explained to them that he was in business to serve the public and could discriminate against no citizen as long as he had money to pay for his wares and behaved in the place. The white students were persistent, he argued.

Markley admitted that he had asked Race students not to come to his place in spite of the fact that on an average the Race student spent more money than the white students. He said he opposed segregation, but was trying to protect his investment. He said, however, he had debated the proposition and asked his confreres to suggest a way out.

Attorney Harewood told the cafe owner he had no alternative. That if he intends to remain in business without being harassed with lawsuits and other difficulties, he will have to serve any citizen regardless of race or creed. Markley agreed to withdraw his "color line" order.

Young Odom was arrested late on Thursday and almost immediately released on bond. He was to be tried Friday.

Officials said the school knew nothing about the activities of students in the restaurant, but that they would not condone any discrimination of students. Dean Butler T. Laughlin told Markley he is of the opinion most of the trouble has been caused by young white hoodlums who hang around the campus. He said there was much trouble there before Race students in great numbers were at the school. The addition of the junior college following the removal of it from Crane brought several thousand Race students to the area.

Among the girls who protested they were roughly ordered from the restaurant by white students as Markley looked on, are Misses Louise Adams, 6745 Evans Ave.; Mary Porter, 6420 Langley Ave.; Dorothy Crawford, 6412 Langley Ave.; Josie Morris, 5246 Calumet Ave.; Tidye Pickett, 5624 South Parkway; Voleata Negley, 5710 South Parkway; Rosalind Price, 6608 Marquette Road; Mildred Pearson, Annie Singer and Margaret Jordan.

Savings Will Help Them Finance Buildings

Successful development of the Illinois Federal Savings and Loan Association during the past few months opens to Chicago's Race residents a broad and efficient new avenue for financing their homes out of the savings of their own people.

At a meeting of the board of directors held this week at 4636 Michigan Avenue, the announcement was made that the association has now been approved for membership in the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago, and for insurance of its share accounts with the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation at Washington. Total capital of $10,000 was reported at the meeting and the association is ready to disburse its first loans for the financing of one, two and three family homes.

Decision was made at the meeting that the institution will qualify as an insured mortgagee under titles I and II of the National Housing Act thus bringing the association an oportunity to offer the same kind of financing to property owners in this locality which can be obtained anywhere in the city from private lending institutions.

List New Officers

Officers of the Illinois Federal, who have successfully engineered its course to the point where first loans are about to be made are Dr. John A. Feaman, president, 4729 South State Street; Archibald J. Carey, Jr., vice president, 57 East 46th Street; Dr. James A. Megahy, treasurer, 4533 Michigan Avenue; and Robert R. Taylor, secretary, 4636 Michigan Avenue.

Directors besides these officers include the following :Sydney P. Brown, 4634 Michigan Avenue; Julius J. Seals, 4510 Vincennes Ave. C. V. Dudley, 4746 Prairie Ave.; Euclid Louis Taylor, 188 West Randolph; George R. Arthur, 3763 Wabash Avenue; Charles W. Hadnott, 543 East 47th Street, and A. W. Williams, 4719 Indiana Ave.

H. Goodsitt, assistant director of education and research for the American Savings, Building and Loan Institute and W. F. Morrison, a member of the Board of Governors of the Chicago Chapter of the institute, are on the directorate of the Illinois Federal to bring an experienced angle into the deliberations of the group.

The institute is the educational organization of the savings, building and loan business and several of the staff of the Illinois Federal are now studying with this institute which has 2,000 members in about sixty cities in the United States.

Given Wide Powers

"The acceptance of the Illinois Federal for membership in the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago as the financial condition of an gives it wide powers of adding to association. It entitles an insti- its lending resources beyond the tution to borrow up to 35 per cent money available from community of its total assets for further mort- investors," said Dr. Feaman. "The gage lending purposes. system was established in early "The interest rate at the Home 1933 as a reserve system for the Loan Bank is now at 3 1-2 per cent home financing agencies of the and thus the most liberal lending country to correspond in its func- terms are afforded the Illinois Fed- tions to the Federal Reserve Sys- eral if it needs to get advances tem in the commercial banking from the bank. Such loans are on field. Membership in the bank is a ten year basis and enable the granted only after careful examin- ation of the management as well

association to make long term loans with these funds."

"Its acceptance as an insured association under the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation is one of the most significant badges of honor to be bestowed upon the association. All share accounts of investors in the association will be insured up to $5,000 each thus certifying the safety of the investment in case of any default by the association. The plan is similar to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation which insures the safety of bank accounts.

Under U. S. Charter

"This is only an added safety feature to the inherent safety of the association's operations. Making all of its loans on residential real estate repayable on a monthly installment basis over a long period of years, the Illinois Federal will present the highest possible degree of safety for funds invested in the mortgage field. One of the lessons of the depression was the necessity for placing loans upon such a monthly repayment basis in order to reduce continually the amount owed the institution upon the property and at the same time to increase the owner's equity toward the time of complete lifting of the mortgage and ownership of the home free and clear.'

The Illinois Federal is organized under a charter issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank board in accordance with terms of a law passed by Congress in June, 1933. Only $7,500 of initial subscriptions to its shares was required to obtain the charter and the success of the organization committee is shown by the $10,000 which they now have. The Federal government is permitted to invest treasury funds in all Federal savings and loan associations in amounts up to three times the private capital subscriptions, thus the Illinois Federal may quadruple its resourses and become a $40,000 institution as readily as the loan applications justify the taking of such investments from the treasury. The government share subscriptions are on the same basis as to dividends with the share subscriptions of individual investors.

The association represents a rare opportunity for sound and profitable investment of savings by thousands of people in this community as well as affording a channel for financing their homes, it was indicated by Mr. Taylor. For the time being the office is open from 9 to 12.

Ask Jim Crow Probe At U. of I.

Direct Data To President A. C. Willard

Following the recent statement of Arthur S. Willard, president of the University of Illinois, that he "was opposed to any discrimination on account of color," the Illinois state conference of branches of the NAACP presented to President Willard and the trustees of the university, specific cases where some students had been denied the right to live in university dormitories, the YWCA and admission to classes in military science.

The matter of the attitude of athletic heads concurring in the "unwritten law," that no colored student should be allowed to play on the basketball team and the general attempt to discourage participation in football, was also brought to the head of the university, with a request for an investigation.

Referred to Legislators

Memoranda were also sent to interested legislators in the event that President Willard was not inclined to cause an investigation and effort to change the policies in respect to colored students. The conference last year sought to have the major political parties to name a qualified colored person as a candidate for trustee for the university in the November election but both parties failed to respond. The state legislators have manifested an interest in this situation at the state university which has existed for a number of years and for the past two years the NAACP has been collecting evidence and seeking an investigation which will once for all clear up the whole matter of discrimination at the state institution on acount of race and color.

KING PUTS RACE ISSUE INTO COLLEGE PROBE

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 25—(By ANP)—Taking advantage offered by the demand for a probe of communistic activity at the University of Chicago and other Illinois schools and colleges, State Senator William E. King of the Third District was successful in having the measure proposing a senate investigation broadened to include racial discrimination as well.

The action in respect to the University of Chicago was inspired by Charles Walgreen, wealthy owner of a chain of drug stores, who withdrew his niece as a student because of alleged communistic influence at the university.

Attention was instantly centered on the university and a steady flow of charges and denials resulted. On the basis of these, Senator Baker of Monroe Center introduced his measure for a probe. It was voted down at first.

Later, on Wednesday, it was brought up again. At this hearing, Senator King took occasion to inform other members of the body of reported discrimination at the University of Illinois.

Last Saturday, a number of Chicago citizens, including State Representative Charles J. Jenkins, were invited to the university by colored students to discuss the evils from which they suffered because of their color.

Mr. Jenkins reported the details of the conference to Senator King who incorporated them in his motion for an amendment to the Baker bill.

Among the chief charges brought by the students of the university were:

First, Discrimination in the advanced military training course at the university which it is claimed is practiced by the examining physicians of the United States army.

Second, The claim that there exists an unwritten rule in the Big Ten conference that no Negro athlete shall participate in collegiate basketball, and that Negro students are barred from tennis and the university band.

Under the terms of the amendment, students and citizens will be qualified to appear before the legislative committee and expose the evils.

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SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS ANTI-JIM CROW RULING

SPRINGFIELD, April 26.—Representative Charles J. Jenkins' amendment to the new Illinois corporation statute designed to help enforce the Civil Rights Act and which Representative Jenkins wrote into the law in 1933, was in effect upheld here in a decision handed down by the Supreme Court today.

The decision has it is made to appear to the court that "C" . . . The corporation has continued to violate any section of the criminal code of the State of Illinois after a written demand to discontinue the same shall have been delivered by the Secretary of State to such corporation, either personally or by mail, etc.

"A corporation is a creature of the state. Every corporation is bound by the laws of the state and on its failure to abide by them in any particular designated by statute is subject to dissolution. The method of dissolution may be provided by the statute. When a court of equity upon information filed by the attorney general, when any section or sections of the criminal code of the State of Illinois.

Oil Company Involved

The oil company involved in the decision had evaded payment of the gasoline tax. The supreme court in its decision among other things, said by the said "a corporation shall be dissolved involuntarily by a decree of corporation offends against the laws of the state the violation of which is made grounds for dissolution, it is thereby abusing the authority conferred on it by law."

association to make long term loans with these funds."

"Its acceptance as an insured association under the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation is one of the most significant badges of honor to be bestowed upon the association. All share accounts of investors in the association will be insured up to $5,000 each thus certifying the safety of the investment in case of any default by the association. The plan is similar to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation which insures the safety of bank accounts.

Under U. S. Charter

"This is only an added safety feature to the inherent safety of the association's operations. Making all of its loans on residential real estate repayable on a monthly installment basis over a long period of years, the Illinois Federal will present the highest possible degree of safety for funds invested in the mortgage field. One of the lessons of the depression was the necessity for placing loans upon such a monthly repayment basis in order to reduce continually the amount owed the institution upon the property and at the same time to increase the owner's equity toward the time of complete lifting of the mortgage and ownership of the home free and clear.'

The Illinois Federal is organized under a charter issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank board in accordance with terms of a law passed by Congress in June, 1933. Only $7.500 of initial subscriptions to its shares was required to obtain the charter and the success of the organization committee is shown by the $10.000 which they now have. The Federal government is permitted to invest treasury funds in all Federal savings and loan associations in amounts up to three times the private capital subscriptions, thus the Illinois Federal may quadruple its resourses and become a $40,000 institution as readily as the loan applications justify the taking of such investments from the treasury. The government share subscriptions are on the same basis as to dividends with the share subscriptions of individual investors.

The association represents a rare opportunity for sound and profitable investment of savings by thousands of people in this community as well as affording a channel for financing their homes, it was indicated by Mr. Taylor. For the time being the office is open from 9 to 12.

Ask Jim Crow Probe At U. of I.

Direct Data To President A. C. Willard

Following the recent statement of Arthur S. Willard, president of the University of Illinois, that he "was opposed to any discrimination on account of color," the Illinois state conference of branches of the NAACP presented to President Willard and the trustees of the university, specific cases where some students had been denied the right to live in university dormitories, the YWCA, and admission to classes in military science.

The matter of the attitude of athletic heads concurring in the "unwritten law," that no colored student should be allowed to play on the basketball team and the general attempt to discourage participation in football, was also brought to the head of the university, with a request for an investigation.

Referred to Legislators

Memoranda were also sent to interested legislators in the event that President Willard was not inclined to cause an investigation and effort to change the policies in respect to colored students. The conference last year sought to have the major political parties to name a qualified colored person as a candidate for trustee for the university in the November election but both parties failed to respond. The state legislators have manifested an interest in this situation at the state university which has existed for a number of years and for the past two years the NAACP has been collecting evidence and seeking an investigation which will once for all clear up the whole matter of discrimination at the state institution on acount of race and color.

KING PUTS RACE ISSUE INTO COLLEGE PROBE

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 25—(By ANP)—Taking advantage offered by the demand for a probe of communistic activity at the University of Chicago and other Illinois schools and colleges, State Senator William E. King of the Third District was successful in having the measure proposing a Senate investigation broadened to include racial discrimination as well.

The action in respect to the University of Chicago was inspired by Charles Walgreen, wealthy owner of a chain of drug stores, who withdrew his niece as a student because of alleged communistic influence at the university.

Attention was instantly centered on the university and a steady flow of charges and denials resulted. On the basis of these, Senator Baker of Monroe Center introduced his measure for a probe. It was voted down at first.

Later, on Wednesday, it was brought up again. At this hearing, Senator King took occasion to inform other members of the body of reported discrimination at the University of Illinois.

Last Saturday, a number of Chicago citizens, including State Representative Charles J. Jenkins, were invited to the university by colored students to discuss the evils from which they suffered because of their color.

Mr. Jenkins reported the details of the conference to Senator King who incorporated them in his motion for an amendment to the Baker bill.

Among the chief charges brought by the students of the university were:

First, Discrimination in the advanced military training course at the university which it is claimed is practiced by the examining physicians of the United States army.

Second, The claim that there exists an unwritten rule in the Big Ten conference that no Negro athlete shall participate in collegiate basketball, and that Negro students are barred from tennis and the university band.

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"A corporation is a creature of the state. Every corporation is bound by the laws of the state and any particular designation on its failure to abide by them in its decision among other things, said "a corporation may be dissolved involuntarily by a decree of a court of equity upon information filed by the attorney general when the corporation offends against the laws of the state the violation of which is made grounds for dissolution, it is thereby abusing the authority conferred on it by law."

The Jenkins amendment added to the provisions of the corporation act a provision that a corporation may be dissolved by a decree of equity for continuing to violate any section or sections of the criminal code of the State of Illinois.

Oil Company Involved

The oil company involved in the decision had evaded payment of the gasoline tax. The supreme court in its decision handed down by the Supreme Court Justice Dean

Discrimination—1935

Indiana

KEEN INTEREST AROUSED IN JIM CROW CASE

Recorder

Judge Causes the Arrest of Cafe Owner For Refusing To Serve a Negro

Indianapolis

SUBJECT TO JAIL TERM

Believe Criminal Prosecutions Effective Way to Force Race's Civil Rights

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 17—(Special to The Recorder)—Keen interest is being manifested here by white and colored citizens in the first attempt ever made in this county and the first in many years in the state to win criminal court action for violation of the state's Civil Rights Bill.

The case is scheduled to be heard May 21, in the City court and was brought by Justice of Peace Charles H. Wills against George Tsarpalas, proprietor of the Central Bar-B-Que restaurant, 114 South Main street, for refusing to serve him food last week. Judge Wills said upon Tsarpalas' admission that it was because he was a Negro, he filed the affidavit for the latter's arrest in his own court and had it served by Arthur Switzer constable. He fixed and approved a bond of $200, which was furnished by Tsarpalas.

Criminal Charge Filed

In commenting upon the case which immediately attracted widespread attention, Judge Wills said "Under the Indiana statute this charge may be either a civil or criminal action. I filed it as a criminal charge against Mr. Tsarpalas."

Several days later he dismissed the charge in his own court and refiled it in the City court with the explanation, "I am the complainant and prosecuting witness, naturally it can't be tried in my own court."

Mr. Tsarpalas refused to say whether he was a native or naturalized citizen of this country or a citizen at all.

Upon arraignment Monday morning, Attorneys J. Chester Allen and Zilford Carter appeared in behalf of Mr. Wills with the state.

Mr. Wills was successful in the elections last year and took office January this year as Justice of peace of Partage township. He is widely known throughout the state and Middle West and has been very successful in the prosecution of civil actions under the civil Rights bill. Records show that out of twelve cases filed under this act by him for clients within the past ten years, he has secured three jury verdicts, two court judgments, two hung juries and four settlements. Only one jury case was lost.

Great interest was aroused recently when Henry J. Richardson, member of the lower house from Marion county, made a memorable fight for a sharp increase in the penalties for violating of the provisions of the bill. Thousands of citizens throughout the state, both colored and white, favored the amendment as proposed by Mr. Richardson. Opposition by wealthy hotel, theater and restaurant interest, however, defeated its passage by the House.

Under the present law convictions for violations may be punished by a fine of $100 or a sentence of not more than thirty days in jail.

Mr. Richardson sought to increase the penalties to a fine of $300 or a prison term of not more than six months.

Believes Criminal Action Better

Judge Wills believes that criminal prosecution in these cases is more effective than civil actions. He says they result in quicker action, greater inconvenience and expense to the offender and attracts wider public attention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Criminal actions for violations of the state's Civil Rights bill have been consistently urged by R. L. Bailey, leading attorney and former assistant attorney general of the state. About twenty years ago he caused the arrest of a ticket seller at the English for refusing to sell him a ticket to a show on the ground that the theater did not sell tickets to Negroes. The case was dismissed because of the failure of Mr. Bailey to be notified of the date of the trial, and his consequent failure to appear.

To Test Indiana Rights Law

Indianapolis Recorder 2-5-38

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 24—Had George Tsarpalas, proprietor of the Central Bar-B-Que at 114 South Main street, known the identity and reputation of the man who walked into his establishment last week he might have served him. But he did not. He could see that his patron was not white so he refused to serve him. He was immediately placed under arrest and charged with violating the civil rights statute of the state.

The rejected customer, the arresting officer and the fixer of Tsarpalas' bond were all one and the same person. C. H. Willis, Race justice of the peace, here. The offender was freed under $200 bail.

Monday, Justice of the Peace Wills refiled the case in city court where it will be prosecuted for criminal action, instead of the customary civil action which has been the procedure in most cases where the civil rights law has been invoked.

Because of this angle which sets a precent for the state, the case is expected to attract wide attention when brought up May 21. Attys. J. Chester Allen and Zilford Carter are expected to aid in the prosecution.

Mr. Wills has been singularly successful in the prosecution of cases of this sort. Out of 12 cases filed under the act in the courts of this county in the last ten years, Mr. Wills has secured three jury verdicts, two court judgments, two hung juries, and four settlements. One jury case was lost.

"I am the complainant and prosecuting witness," the justice of the peace explained when questioned about taking the case to the city court, "so naturally it can't be tried in my own court."

TRUSTEE FAILS TO FORCE MAN OUT OF TOWN

Recorder 11-9-35

Muncie Official Strips Home of Men Who Denounced Unfair Relief Treatment

Indianapolis Indiana

ASKS $20,000 DAMAGES

Courageous Citizen Arrested When He Refuses To Help Move Out Own Furniture

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 8.—(Special to The Recorder)—Angered because a colored man openly denounced the treatment given colored persons of relief, Carl E. Ross, trustee of Center Township, broke into the home of the objector, removed all of the furniture and ordered the latter's arrest when he refused to help in dismantling his own home, two suits filed in Superior Court here by the objector, Isaac Pickle, charge.

In support of a demand for a total of $20,000 damages against the trustee, Pickle alleges in his complaint that Ross, angered when he learned that Pickle had pointed out the unfairness with which colored families on relief were being treated, ordered his return along with his wife, to New Castle, Ind., where they had lived before coming here ten months ago. Despite the fact that Pickle had paid the rent for the next month in advance, he says, the trustee with the aid of assistants and without authority from a court, entered his home at 907 N. Brady street, after he had flatly refused to move and remove the entire household furnishings.

Pickle was arrested when he refused to help Ross' assistants remove his belongings.

He was quickly released and the furniture returned, however, when George R. Brawley, attorney for Pickle, entered the case.

Mr. and Mrs. Pickle said they were forced on relief because of unemployment several months ago and were the victims, as were all colored persons, of gross, unfair treatment. His heated objections, he said, were reported to Ross who immediately came to his home and ordered him to leave town.

Pickle said he had rented the house in his own name and exhibited rent receipts showing he had paid in advance for the month of November.

"You move anyway," the irate trustee told Pickle as he left the house.

Shortly afterwards, he reappeared, this time with several assistants and a truck. Pickle says he refused to permit them to enter and refused to help load up his own furniture. It was then he says, that Ross ordered his arrest.

Breaks Down Door.

During his absence and that of his wife who went in search of Attorney Brawley, to effect his release, Ross' men broke down the front door. Declaring, "These smart alecks won't stay here tonight," Ross ordered the house stripped of all furnishings without regard to care in their handling.

Acting quickly after he had been engaged to represent the Pickles, Mr. Brawley arranged Pickle's release at police headquarters, where he was told police merely acted on orders of Ross.

Pickle, through his attorney, filed two suits, charging the township trustee with false arrest and imprisonment, trespass and unlawful entry of a dwelling.

Though the treatment accorded colored persons on relief by the township trustee has been notoriously bad, few colored persons, forced to accept the miserable doles, have shown the temerity to voice criticism. Charges have been repeatedly made that in no case were colored families considered treated with the same consideration given whites.

Has No Colored Employe.

Colored voters assisted in the defeat of Ross' predecessor at the last election in the hope that the change would bring about improvement in the treatment given members of their group.

Ross was represented before his election as a lover of justice and fair play, political leaders claim, but since, has refused to make good on his campaign promises.

No colored persons are employed in his office, it is reported, and despite popular sentiment behind William O'Neill, the trustee had refused to name him or any other colored person as investigator in charge of colored cases.

Food unfit for human consumption is forced upon helpless colored people, local citizens say, and articles of clothing given them are the trash left after whites have had their pick. It is generally believed all sorts of injustices are forced upon them, and have been, even when the federal government was supplying a large part of relief funds and had supervision.

Discrimination- 1935

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
TIMES

JAN 31 1935

Richardson Fights for Civil Rights for Negro

Legislator Undaunted by Postponement of Vote on Measure Hiking Penalties for Discrimination.

A determined drive for adoption of his bill raising to $300 the civil penalties that may be collected for discrimination against persons because of race or color is to be made by Rep. Henry J. Richardson Jr., Negro, (D., Indianapolis) whose impassioned address in the House yesterday failed to prevent postponement of a vote.

Rep. Richardson believes sufficient time remains after Feb. 25, when the bill will be taken up, and the end of the 1935 session to permit passage. Opponents of the measure believed the bill had been disposed of when it was set down for vote late next month.

The Richardson bill woud permit collection of civil penalties from hotel and theater operators and management of other public places who refuse services to Negroes and others on account of their race or color.

Rep. Richardson in the debate in the House yesterday appealed to the representatives to preserve the constitutional rights of his race.

Declaring that his rights and those of 250,000 other Negro citizens of Indiana had been challenged by members of the House, Rep. Richardson pointed out that the abridgement of rights of citizens is tyranny and leads to anarchy.

Exclusion of Negroes from public places because of their race of color is un-American and intolerane, he charged.

"There can be no government unless all citizens, regardless of color or race or creed are protected in their liberties and in the pursuit of happiness, Rep. Richardson said. "If at any time the civil and legal rights of any group of citizens are made a political issue, as they are in the opposition to this bill, the rights of all citizens, be they black or white, are no longer secure under our Constitution."

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
NEWS

JAN 24 1935

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL FAILS TO BRING HEATED DEBATE

Anticipated debate on the civil rights bill failed to materialize in the house of representatives Thursday.

The house, accepting the report of the committee on organization of courts, advanced the bill to second reading. The measure would increase from $100 to $300 the maximum judgment for damages against the proprietor of any business who denies the accommodations of his business to a person because of race or color.

The bill also stipulates that the mere fact of accommodations and privileges being denied to any person "shall be prima facie evidence that such denial was made in violation of this act."

The principal sponsor of the bill, Representative Henry J. Richardson, Indianapolis, Democrat, told the committee Wednesday he said that the present maximum forfeit of $100 is not usfficient to prevent many hotels, eating establishments and similar places of business from continuing to discriminate againt persons because of color.

Kenneth H. Cox, attorney, appeared before the committee as a representative of the Indiana Hotel Association to protest against the bill.

The bill was championed in the committee by Representative Martin J. Downey, Hammond, Democrat, who said he believed colored persons should have the same rights in hotels and dining rooms as white persons."

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS HEAR EAST SIDE WHITES' PETITION TO MOVE COLORED STUDENTS

White Parents Say Separation Would Be For Best Interests Of Both Races

Segregation, admitted as "un Christian" by those favoring it, was asked of the Board of School commissioners by leaders of a group of patrons of School No. 91 at their regular meeting Tuesday night.

L. W. Tinsman, spokesman of the group which includes members of the Parent-Teacher association of the school, told the commissioners that a majority of the parents of the pupils attending the school desired that the twelve colored pupils be transferred to the nearest colored school.

"We are reluctant to make this request", Mr. Tinsman said in closing a petition in which overcrowded conditions at the school had been described and a request made for immediate relief. "We realize it is un-Christian to make such a demand, but we feel that sending the colored children to a colored school would be in the best interest of all concerned."

Oscar Wilde, vice-president, presiding in the absence of Merle Sidener, president of the board, was told by Paul C. Stetson, superintendent of schools that the colored school nearest to No. 91, located at Forty-sixth and Keystone avenue, is No. 37, at 2471 East Twenty-fifth street, a distance of approximately three miles.

The commissioners indicated that in the absence of better reasons for the proposed segregation which would obviously work unnecessary hardships on parents of the colored pupils, the matter would be given little consideration.

Seek Washington Annex

At the same meeting a delegation of citizens interested in the George Washington high school presented a petition for an annex to relieve the overcrowded condition said to exist there. The school was built in 1927 to accommodate 1000 students, the petition stated, and in that year had an initial enrollment of 973. Today, the petition asserts, more than two thousand students are attending classes there.

Mr. Wilde assured the delegation that the board is aware of the crowded conditions at the George Washington and other high schools and is seeking a solution. Only because of the efficiency of Walter G. Gingery, principal, his assistants and teachers, he said, have the students continued to receive a high standard of educational service.

School City Lacks Funds

In explanation of the position of the board, Mr Wilde said that there was no money available for building construction. Owing to the enormous reduction in property valuation incident to the depression, the ability of the board to float bonds necessary to finance its construction program had been reduced to a present basis of only $84,000, a margin too close to make additional borrowing safe at this time.

The only course open, the statement indicated, is an increase in the tax levy; an increase of ten cents would provide approximately $475,000 for building purposes.

Other members of the board present were Mrs. Mary D. Ridge, Alan Boyd and Samuel Garrison.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
NEWS

FEB 23 1935

Discrimination Against Negroes

To the Editor of The News:

The legislature set Monday, February 25, to consider the bill to make discrimination on account of color in the course of business punishable by a fine of $300. As a matter of justice that sum is none too high. As a matter of expediency I should think a smaller sum, say $25, not less than $10, might be better. In our present state of social enlightenment I fear few judges could be found who would assess so large a sum for such an offense, while many judges, I hope, would readily assess the smaller sum, and that would be educative in a desperately needed direction. The reason given for killing the bill to forbid discrimination on account of color in assigning laborers on public work needs further explanation. How could a contractor lose money in such a way? The bill should have been passed at once. A public speaker here recently said Hitler's "purge" was the most barbarous occurrence in the civilized world in 200 years. It was horrible, of course, but no more so than the treatment of the Negroes by the whites in the United States from the time they were brought here—with atrocious cruelty—300 years ago until today, more than seventy years since slavery was officially abolished.

Indianapolis. M. L. S.

PROMINENT STATE LEADERS ENDORSE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

Legislators who profess to believe that the colored voters of Indiana in the main are not interested in and do not favor the passage of House Bill 114—the Richardson measure that would increase penalties for violations of the civil rights bill to a maximum of $300—are sadly in error, The Recorder has established.

Hundreds of answers to a questionnaire sent out by this paper are emphatic and unequivically clear in their support of the measure, 9 per cent. of those answering favor its passage.

Following is a list of a few of those whose position as leaders in their communities throughout the state lends weight to their sentiments.

Judge Charles H. Willis, South Bend.

"I am happy to lend my voice in support of Mr. Richardson's bill . . . the law should make it too expensive to practice discrimination because of race or color in places of public accommodation in Indiana."

J. R. Russell, East Chicago.

"House bill 114 should have the support of every race man in the state."

Dr. S. C. Alexander, New Albany.

"I heartily endorse the bill."

Luther White, Bloomington.

"All Negroes should support this bill."

Edgar F. Maddox.

"I strongly urge its passage."

Robert Rudd, Marion.

"This bill would injure no one and should pass.

Dr. Benjamin Osborne, Indianapolis.

"Claims for just treatment are based on the rights and privileges guaranteed to all citizens."

Oliver Brown. Jeffersonville.

"I couldn't do other than give this measure my fullest support."

F. Marion Anderson, Terre Haute.

"I shall note carefully how our legislators vote on this bill Feb. 25."

Nathaneil W. Hudson, Fort Wayne.

"I have already sent telegrams favoring passage of the bill."

Judge T. Edward Graves, Michigan City.

"This is one of the most important bills in the legislature and every Afro-American should use his influence to see that it is passed."

Here's The Klan's Official Ultimatum Against Rep. Richardson's Rights Bill

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Mar. 7—The following resolution, condemning Legislator Henry J. Richardson for introducing a Civil Rights Bill in the Indiana General Assembly and urging the rejection of the proposed measure, was sent to the Assemblymen of the Hoosier State by Fountain Square Klan No. 184 of the Ku Klux Klan of Indiana.

An exact reproduction of the original manuscript follows:

"Invisible Empire
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
Fountain Square Klan No. 184
Realm of Indiana

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Henry J. Richardson, a Negro, has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana to increase the penalties against hotels, restaurants, theaters, and barber shops for refusal to give equal accommodations to all persons regardless of race or color; and

WHEREAS, said bill will have the natural effect of increasing friction between the races and seriously hamper all efforts to promote inter-racial good will; and

WHEREAS, we know from past experience that after the passage of such a bill bands of radical Negroes will make it a point to seek out white places of entertainment for the purpose of compelling the managers of such places to entertain them; and

WHEREAS, we firmly believe in the right of every person to choose his social and business associates and to restrict his dealings to white, black, red, yellow ,brown, red-headed, bald-headed, slim, fat, or any other class of persons, and that any law restricting that right is an unjust infringement of natural rights; and

WHEREAS, said bill will interfere with the comfortable and convenient enjoyment by white people of the service and entertainment afforded them by other white people operating such places of service and entertainment; and

WHEREAS, said bill will discourage the development of hotels restaurants, theaters and other similar businesses by Negroes seeking the patronage of their own race; Therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that Fountain Square Klan No. 184, Realm of Indiana, Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, in Klonklave assembled, respectfully urge to the General Assembly of the State of Indiana that said bill be defeated.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that said Klan respectfully urge to said General Assembly that all acts now in effect imposing penalties upon the operators of any business for refusal to accommodate all persons regardless of race or color be repealed; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that said Klan respectfully urge to said General Assembly that a bill be passed providing that whenever separate and equally convenient and comfortable accommodations are provided in any public conveyance for different races, it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to enter the accommodations reserved for members of a race other than his own unless no accommodations are provided for the race to which such person belongs.

Done in the Klavern of Fountain Square Klan No. 184, Realm of Indiana, Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, this 25th day of January, A. D. 1935, in witness whereof the Exalted Cyclops of said Klan has caused the Kligrapp thereof to affix hereto the Seal of this Klan."

Fountain Square Klan
No. SEAL 184
Ind.
Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Denied Use Of Swimming Pools in Ind.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 11—(CNS)—Race girls are not allowed to swim in the High School pool here and no colored people are permitted the use of the public natatorium.

The South Bend officials also discriminate against the colored population, it is alleged, by refusing them the use of the public gymnasium and denying them the right to work in all but two factories.

Discrimination—1935

Iowa

Too Many Negroes on Your Team, Shenandoah High Tells Clarinda Five

MAJORITY OF TEAM MUST BE WHITE, SAY SHENANDOAH

Clarinda Refuses To Bar Negro Reglars

By Everett Wadsworth
Staff Writer

Clarinda, Iowa.—"At least a majority of the players used at any time must be white," says a clause in a basketball contract drawn up by Shenandoah High school to Clarinda High. No, this school is not in Georgia or Mississippi, but in the good tall corn state of Iowa. Clarinda, one of the finalists in the state tournament at Cedar Falls last winter, had Negro players in its lineup throughout the 1934 season. Bobby Franklin, forward, and Leroy Baker, guard, played nearly every game, and school authorities say that no team has ever before filed objections to their playing in the lineup.

Superintendent Dean McKee of Shenandoah schools verified reports that the two teams would not meet this year because of the differences in the racial makeup of the teams. "No Negro student is enrolled in the grade or high schools in Shenandoah," is one of the reasons stated by the prejudiced official. The "Missouri attitude" of people is another, he says. Clarinda has refused to sign the contract on grounds that such an action would discriminate against local players who are scholastically eligible to compete.

The question of the personnel of the Clarinda quintet has been under discussion for several weeks. Last year Clarinda administered a 34 to 9 drubbing to Shenandoah, which went against the country folks' grain. At one stage of the game four Negroes were used in the lineup. "Our people felt that Clarinda, with a huge lead, was rubbing it in," McKee explained. "We did not object to the two Negro regulars, but we thought that it wasn't necessary for Clarinda to use four Negroes to trim our boys."

Discrimination—1935

Kansas.

REAL AMERICANISM

The action of the white students of the University of Kansas in standing side by side with Negroes against discrimination at that school is Americanism in action. It is a prophecy of the glorious tomorrow when our country will actually be a democracy!

Many petty and some grave discriminations have prevailed at Kansas university which reflect upon Chancellor Lindley and his faculty. One of its requirements is that every graduate shall have demonstrated ability to swim, yet for years the university has granted Negroes diplomas, certifying that they had done their work, though they are barred from the university swimming pool. 3-29-35

In excusing the discriminations practiced in its medical department, defenders of the system made much of the fact that Negroes attend K. U. from states where they are not privileged to go to the state university. These students, they intimated, should accept discrimination without complaint because discriminaton was their lot at home. A very low standard of conduct. At that they do not explain how Negroes, Kansas born, whose parents are citizens and taxpayers in Kansas, are also subjected to limitations intended to insult and humiliate them.

Chancellor Lindley has not made clear why Negroes in Kansas university have to be proscribed out of deference to whites who attend there from states where the races do not go to the same schools. It would seem that Missourians and Oklahomans would stay at home and attend their state schools if they object strongly to Negroes being given the equal attention required by Kansas law.

The need for proscribing Negroes is self-imposed on the university authorities. For every student at K. U. who dislikes Negroes there are ten who have no opinion one way or the other. On the other hand there are some students in K. U.—and in every other school—who take education seriously and who believe the best laboratory of life is man. These strivers after truth, with the history of every age at hand to inform them, know that this civilization of which the university is one manifestation, is the work of all men, Negroes included, and out of self-respect and fairplay, they want all to share it.

Chancellor Lindley is not going to stop the discriminations, even now when the legislature has told him to obey Kansas law. "Too busy" to hear complaints of unequal treatment for Negroes in athletics. "Cannot do anything" about the discriminations in food service in the Union Memorial building. It is on the campus state property, but a tenant operates it and that is enough for an agile apologist. His R. O. T. C. contains no Negroes, though the defense of the country in war times is never a purely white man's job.

The chancellor and his aides ought to be ashamed of the unctuous assurances of goodwill which they used to cajole Negroes into consenting to these un-American and un-Kansan limitations. That they used trickery is proof enough that they never can be sorry. Inevitably their stubborn prejudice will lead them into a clash with the state law making and law enforcement authorities.

The assistance which these young white men and women are giving toward making law supreme in Kansas is a guarantee that at last its violation will have to come out in the open. To them the principle at stake is something to be lived. From their graves the founders of this nation applaud their Americanism.

Kansas.

Discrimination - 1935

How To Handle His "Negro Problem" Terribly Befuddles The "Dizzy Dean" of University of Kansas

Lawrence, Kansas, April 11—(By the Continental Press)—Despite the vote of the Kansas legislature and the edict of Clarence V. Beck that the law would be enforced and segregation would cease at the University, Segregation and its twin sisters, Race Prejudice and Jim Crowism, still stalk the campus and pervade a considerable portion of the student life at the historic institution.

Two newspapermen of the Plain-dealer's staff came from Kansas City to get the low down as to the many rumors concerning discrimination based on color at the University and they were met with discrimination at several turns.

William Cochrane, manager of the soda fountain in the Union Building where the newspapermen were refused flatly, said he did not care who was served at the soda fountain, but that he was but obeying orders of his superiors and he had to do this in order to keep his job. He said, "If my boss tells me to stop smoking cigarets, I'll have to stop; and if he tells me not to serve Negroes I must refuse them in order to keep my job."

Questioned as to who his "boss" was, the manager said, "Dean Werner." Cochrane did offer to serve the newsmen in the building but desired to do so in a corner. The newsmen refused to be "cornered off" as objectionables and proceeded to the office of Dean Werner where Cochrane's stand was confirmed.

Dean Werner was questioned at some length and in detail as to such illegal practices on the University campus. He maintained he was "deeply concerned" about Negro students and the whole situation, and expressed a belief that the present policy of separate booths for Negro students was for the "best interest" of the students themselves and all concerned.

He said there were several important problems to be worked out, such as white students who do not care to eat with Negroes. He claimed there were not enough Negroes at the University to support eating places and that white students would cease patronizing such places if Negroes used them, and that if the request of the Negroes in this respect were granted, it would mean "closing up" the places the law would be enforced and segregation would cease at the University. Segregation and its twin sisters, Race Prejudice and Jim Crowism, still stalk the campus and pervade a considerable portion of the student life at the historic institution.

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He said there were several important problems to be worked out, such as white students who do not care to eat with Negroes. He claimed there were not enough Negroes at the University to support eating places and that white students would cease patronizing such places if Negroes used them, and told the University representative This is Kansas and not Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia, and Kansas attaches no glory to herself by supinely truckling to suit their whims The students, themselves, white and black alike, have already formed an organization known as the Council of Race Relations in the hope of working out properly the problem at hand. Thus, the students themselves have taken a definite and proper stand against segregation, while the administration at the University pussyfoots, evades and vacillates in devious and subtle ways on the important question complained of.

"We had hoped," said Dean Werner, "that Negro students would cooperate with us in this experiment, but they have made it difficult for the committee to continue operation of the soda fountain and I m willing to recommend that the fountain be closed."

Speaking further, Werner averred "I am inclined to believe there is no 'middle ground' on the Negro quesiton. Either you're for Negroes and then despised by your own people or you are against them in toto. A friend advised me some years ago that if I wanted to succeed at K. U. to let the Negro Problem alone. Gentlemen," he then said in obvious befuddlement, "I don't know what to do." However, the newsmen were requested by a representative of the Administration not to write a "prejudiced story like other Negro papers had done."

Chancellor Lindley, highest official of the University, was reported out of the city. His secretary, Raymond Nichols, said he could not speak for Chancellor Lindley, but gave as his personal opinion, "The Negro students ask the impossible and expect too much in so short a period." He also admitted he thought the policy "the best that could be expected at the present." He told how "he liked Negroes, had gone to school with them and they were his 'best buddies'."

Several white students expressed the view that if the Chancellor and the Administration would take a firm and definite stand against segregation, it would forthwith disappear. "If these hoodlums are not satisfied with Kansas laws and rules, let them go back where they came from," one of the newsmen

KANSANS WAR AGAINST PARK SEGREGATION

TOPEKA, Kans., April 25 — (By C.P.)—Leaders in the fight against a segregated park in Topeka were shocked last Sunday morning when they beheld the architect's drawing of the proposed music shell for Negroes at Lakewood Park in the daily morning paper, "The Topeka Capital."

In describing the architect's drawing which was made by Harold Keller, assistant State architect, the paper stated "It is pointed out that there has been a great advance in development of music among members of the race in Topeka, and the recently organized Negro Festival Choir, including scores of splendidly trained colored singers here, which will appear on April 26, at the Topeka High School auditorium in a vocal symphony by the great Negro composer Major N. Clark Smith, is cited as evidence of this progress in Topeka. At present, members of the race do not have a fitting auditorium for presentation of folk music and other musical attractions. The proposed music shell would be an attractive building, 36 by 97 feet over all, with a stage 28 feet deep and 60 feet wide. It is planned as a PWA project and the estimated cost to the city would be only $15,000. It is pointed out that it would furnish labor for several months and form an atractive community center for colored citizens."

At present and for years Negroes have had use of all the parks. A few years ago under former Commissioner Jesse Baughman there were attempts to segregate Negroes in the parks by assigning them to certain sections of the parks, and preventing them from using the tennis courts. It is alleged that a certain group of Negroes asked for a park of their own. When Snyder as commissioner assumed office two years ago he ordered Negroes out of all parks except Lakewood and city park. Lakewood is extremely inconvenient to reach as no transportation facilities are near city park. City park is near a dump and in the heart of the packing district. The local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. fought all attempts of Snyder for a segregated park.

Snyder has tried to make Lakewood Park a colored park for sometime, and it is felt this is an attempt to carry out his purpose.

"CHEESE" CHAMPIONS

It is but human to want to win. For that reason it is very likely that Kansas University would have preferred to have come out first in several events in its relays of last Saturday which were captured by representatives of other schools. When Kansas university authorities make Negro athletes unwelcome, they are cutting off their nose to spite their face. Those boys, some of them Kansas born and Kansas educated, go elsewhere and come back to their home state to snatch victory away from its university.

Had Kansas, through its chancellor and its director of athletics, maintained the same open door policy as the Kansas teacher colleges, many a champion, some of them even Olympic victors, would have worn K. U. colors. As it is, it has "cheese" champions, fellows who can win in a limited competition. Victory under such circumstances must leave a bad taste in the mouth.

BLOUNT URGES WISE USE OF LAW IN KANSAS

Gov. Landon Sympathetic With Probe of State University

Jim crowism and gross discrimination at the University of Kansas and other state institutions have been dealt a vital blow with the recent unanimous adoption by the Kansas house of representatives of a report submitted by a special investigating committee headed by Dr. William M. Blount, which probed conditions affecting Negro students at the state university.

KANSAS HOUSE DEMANDS LAW ENFORCEMENT

Report of Dr. W.M. Blount's Committee Unanimously Adopted

3-15-35

TOPEKA. — Attorney General C. V. Beck has been requested by the 125 members of the house of representatives to take the necessary steps to enforce the laws of the state of Kansas to end the jim crowing of Negro medical students and Negro nurses completing courses at the University of Kansas and the discrimination of Negro students in other departments at the state university at Lawrence.

The house unanimously adopted the report of a special investigating committee of three after Representative William M. Blount of Kansas City, Kas., had made a brief speech regarding the findings of the committee. The other members of the committee of which Dr. Blount was chairman and which was appointed by the speaker of the house in 1933 are W. D. Reily and H. O. Blanchat.

Cites Specific Case

The findings of the special committee were made known March 6 at a reading of the report which showed specific cases of discrimination at the state university in Lawrence.

Chairman Blount told the 125 members of the house that the administration at the University of Kansas had and was disregarding the state laws in permitting and encouraging discrimination at the Lawrence institution.

The investigation by the committee took place on March 4, 1934, in the chamber of the house to representatives. The members of the University of Kansas board of regents who appeared before the committee were Charles M. Harger, Drew McLaughlin, W. D. Ferguson, Oscar Stauffer and B. P. Waggener.

Testifying before the committee were Chancellor Lindley of the University of Kansas who is said to reside in Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. H. R. Wahl, University of Kansas school of medicine; Dr. McKinley Thomas, Leavenworth, Kas.; Byron Mason, Lawrence, Kas., and a student at that time of the university; O. H. Elliott, formerly of Muskogee, Okla., also a student at the university; J. Douglas Thompson, Kansas City, Kas., attorney.

Take Two Years in Medicine

The committee found that the Negro students are permitted to take two years of medicine and then advised to go "elsewhere" for their clinical training. This act denies them the full right under the law of the state-sustained medical school. Negro girls are not allowed to take any courses in nurse training at the university hospital.

This discrimination was due to the administration policy and administrative disregard for the state laws of Kansas.

The committee found that Negro students are denied the equality of opportunity in athletics in any form.

The committee found that Negroes were denied instructions in swimming or the use of the pool and that efforts have been made to segregate Negro students in the Memorial stadium in Lawrence.

The committee found that Negro patients at the university hospital (Bell Memorial hospital in Kansas City, Kas.) are placed in a ward which is a fire hazard constructed of beaver board and pine in the fashion of temporary barracks of the United States army during the World War with but one exit. The adults are placed in the same ward with the infants and the latter are improperly protected from the older patients and the possibility of infection is very grave with such an arrangement, the report read.

Men students of Negro ancestry, the committee learned, had been denied the privileges of training in the Reserved Officers Training Corps at the University of Kansas for no other reason than administrative policy. Since the investigation has been under way THE CALL learns that the policy to exclude Negro students from the R. O.T.C. drills has been lifted.

Other Races Attend

The committee offered as proof the testimony of Dean Wahl which upheld the discrimination based on the assumption that laws of Kansas must be violated in order that patients from Missouri and Oklahoma might not have the displeasure of the presence of physicians and nurses of color who are citizens and taxpayers of Kansas.

Wahl admitted that students of other racial groups other than Anglo-Saxon have been permitted to attend medical school without friction, among them, Indians, Filipinos, etc.

Wahl assumed that the presence of Negro students would be objectionable though no Negro student has ever been allowed such privilege. Wahl assumed that Negro girls are not allowed the privilege of taking courses in nurse training because they could not very well be room-mates of girls of Anglo-Saxon extraction. Wahl's testimony showed that he knew he was violating the law, but chose to discriminate against citizens of Kansas rather than incur the animosity of the patients from Missouri or Oklahoma.

The committee also used as proof the almost whole-hearted support of testimony of Dean Wahl by Chancellor Lindley and his admittance of discriminatory practices at the university proper.

Chancellor Lindley used efforts to condone such discrimination of the citizens of Kansas with the asesrtions that Negro students are far better off in Kansas than in the South.

Denied Extra-Curricula Activities

The committee also used as proof the attiude expressed by members of the board of regents of their lack of knowledge of such discrimination prior to the investigation. Chairman Harger admitted that he depended in a large measure upon Dean Wahl for his information and that he felt that such conditions needed improvement.

The committee also used as proof the testimony of Mr. Mason and Mr. Elliot charging discrimination in the extra-curricular activities and even in the Union Building Lunch room, swimming lessons, athletic or military trainin which the chancellor failed to deny were denied Negro students at the university.

Attorney Douglas Thompson of Kansas City, Kansas, testified in the presence of the chancellor and verified the discriminatory practices at the university at Lawrence and citing such discrimination as responsible for his leaving the University of Kansas and entering the University of Minnesota where such practices were not in vogue.

The testimony of Dr. William McKinley Thomas of Leavenworth simplified the complex medical testimony of Dean Wahl as to the practice of discrimination as due to lack of facilities. His testimony was that the University of Iowa, Northwestern university, Harvard university, University of Minnesota, the University of Pennsylvania and many other oustanding American medical colleges, some privately and some state owned did not concur in discriminating against an individual because of his color.

Ridicules Duplication Idea

The testimony of Dr. Thomas ridiculed the idea of Dean Wahl that to care for Negro students it would be necessary to have duplication of all facilities at the university hospital.

The testimony of Dr. Thomas showed how costly the suggestion of Dean Wahl to subsidize the Negro student in medicine and nursing would be to the tax payers of Kansas. He cited instances of how native born Negro citizens of Kansas who had been denied the privileges as prescribed by law of not being discriminated against because of their color in any state sustained institution had been so discriminated against, but sent elsewhere, one to the University of Minnesota and there made the highest record in the history of the medical school.

The committee took into careful consideration and used as proof the blunt admittal of the dean of medical school and the chancellor of the University of Kansas that they had through their administration permitted such discrimination against Negro citizens of Kansas in order that they not incur animosity of students and patients from Missouri and Oklahoma, although their being a party to such discrimination was in strict violation of the laws of Kansas and the assertion of Dean Wahl that he had no other alternative and he chose no to incur the displeasure of non-tax paying patients of other states who enjoy the privileges of the state hospital.

Dr. Blount is the only Negro member of the Kansas legislature and is serving his fourth term. He represents the eighth district, Wyandotte county, Kansas City, Kas.

The House Journal, the official record of the state legislature, has included the report and recommendations of the committee in the issue of March 4. Serving on the committee with Blount as chairman were Representatives W. D. Reily and H. O. Blanchat.

Their report disclosed specific cases of discrimination at the state university at Lawrence in violation of the provisions included in the revised statutes of Kansas for 1923, sections 21-2424 and 73-438 supplement.

The report adopted by the legislature makes it mandatory for Attorney General Beck to take the necessary steps to enforce the laws of the state of Kansas to put an end to the jim crowing of Negro students in the medical and nursing schools and in other departments and activities of the state-supported institution.

"Up to the Students"

"The legislature has accomplished all that can be done at the present time," Blount said in discussing the report with THE CALL. "Our report has been accepted unanimously. It is now a problem for the students themselves to see that the provisions of the equal rights law will be carried out. Students at the university must seek admittance in the various activities and departments hitherto closed to them and then report any instance of discrimination to Attorney General Beck. The students must take the initiative."

Blount warned the students that they can help in this matter a great deal by not going around with a chip on their shoulders. Common sense and diplomacy must be used, he said, for the outcome of this Kansas U. situation is being watched closely and with interest by other state schools.

Has Landon's Support

Representative Blount has had the sympathetic support of Gov. Alf M. Landon during this investigation.

The committee meeting was held in the chamber of house of representatives at Topeka in March 5, 1934. Many prominent Negro citizens throughout the state attended the hearing. Members of the board of regents at the University of Kansas who were present included: Charles M. Harger chairman; Drew McLaughin, W. D. Ferguson, Oscar Stuffer and B. P. Waggoner.

Persons who testified at this hearing as witnesses were Chancellor E. H. Lindley of the University of Kansas, Dr. W. R. Wahl of the University of Kansas school of medicine, Dr. McKinley Thomas of Leavenworth, Byron Mason and O. H. Elliott, students at the University of Kansas and Attorney J. D. Thompson of Kansas City, Kas.

Evidence of gross discrimination toward Negro students at the University of Kansas was presented at this meeting. For example it was brought out that Negro medical students and nurses were discriminated against, being unable to complete their courses; that Negro students were denied admission into the R. O. T. C.; that they are not permitted to swim in the university swimming pool despite the fact that swimming is a prerequisite for graduation; that Negro students are segregated in the cafeteria, barred from partcipation in athletics in any form, and many other extra-curricula activities.

It was also brought out at the hearing that students of races other than Negroes are allowed full equality and opportunity although the facts were that, in many cases, neither these students nor their parents were citizens of Kansas or the United States and that their parents contribute in no way to the maintenance of education in the state of Kansas.

Chancellor Lindley gave wholehearted support to the testimony of Dean Wahl in admitting the discriminatory practices at the university against Negroes.

"It is now up to the citizens of Kansas to enforce their rights in this matter," Dr. William M. Blount, Kansas representative, said this week in connection with the adoption by the house of a report made by the University of Kansas investigating committee that had probed the discrimination of Negro students on the campus of the state institution.

"The adoption by the house of the report," Dr. Blount continued, "is a declaration that they want the state laws enforced. But the citizens themselves must be on the alert and protest against any evidence of discrimination in an intelligent and diplomaitc manner.

"Any cases coming to the attion of citizens should be reported immediately to Clarence V. Beck, attorney general of the state in Topeka," he said.

Discrimination–1935

Maryland.

High Court Hears Md. U. Case but Withholds Its Decision

By CLARENCE MITCHELL
Staff Correspondent

ANNAPOLIS. — Before the Maryland Court of Appeals, Tuesday, attorneys for Donald Gaines Murray, engaged in legal crossfire with two members of the Attorney General's office in an effort to keep him at the University of Maryland Law School, situated in Baltimore, as a student.

Mr. Murray, who is attending classes at the school on the strength of a writ of mandamus given by Judge Eugene O'Dunne, white, of the Baltimore City Court, was unable to be present at the trial.

He was represented by Charles H. Houston and Thurgood Marshall, NAACP lawyers, while the State's contentions were upheld by Charles T. LeViness, 3rd, and William Henderson, both white, assistant attorneys-general. No decision was given by the court.

Two Questions Only

According to the briefs of Mr. Murray's lawyers, two questions only are involved in the case which are:

1. Whether the refusal of the University of Maryland to admit Mr. Murray solely because of his color was in violation of the Constitution and laws of the State.

2. Whether the exclusion of Mr Murray was a denial of the equal protection of the law given him in the Fourteenth Amendment.

Argument for the State was opened by Mr. LeViness who held that:

No Right to Sue

1. Mr. Murray had no right to sue in mandamus to compel the university officials to admit him, because his remedy, if any, is to require the State to supply a school for colored people.

2. The exclusion of the student did not violate his Constitutional right because he was not entitled to admission solely on the grounds of his being a citizen of the United States since education is exclusively a State matter.

3. The University of Maryland is not amenable to Constitutional limitations because it is in the nature of a private corporation with the right to select students, without regard to the Fourteenth Amendment.

4. Even if it is a public institution, it is not required to admit colored people because the State provides scholarships for their exclusive use.

No Mandamus Right

Arguing the point that Mr. Murray had no right to sue in mandamus for entrance, Mr. LeViness pointed out that in the case of Cummings versus County Board of Education, 175 U.S. 528, 44L ed. 262, the residents of a Georgia County sued the board of education to enjoin it from maintaining a high school for white children without providing a similar school for colored children.

The writ was denied by the courts of Georgia and the denials were upheld by the Supreme Court which said:

"If, in some appropriate proceedings instituted directly for that purpose, the plaintiffs had sought to compel the board of education, out of funds in its hands or under its control, to establish a school, and if it appeared that board's refusal to maintin such a school was because of race, different questions might have arisen in the State court."

The counsel for the university also held that it is the university's right to determine what class or what individual may be barred from its cloisters.

Academy Adequate

He insisted that Princess Anne Academy, a junior college on the Eastern Shore, is capable of taking care of more students than are now applying for admission.

It was also his contention that the Legislature in 1931 set aside scholarships for colored students who wish to go to college or take up graduate work.

Separate education has been the policy of Maryland for years back, he said, and added that the present needs of non-white citizens are cared for by scholarships and the academy.

In the last four years there have been only four colored applicants for admission to the university, he said, he told the court that it is better for the members of Mr. Murray's race to attend all-colored or Northern schools.

He then indicated that the legislature of 1933 took some of the alotment from the Princess Anne Academy for scholarships. On the heels of the statement, however, he admitted that the move never worked out in a practical fashion.

Commission Cited

Pursuant to this argument, he pointed out that the Governor's Commission on Higher Education has a $10,000 allotment for scholarships which, in his opinion, serves to equalize educational opportunities.

"We have," he said, "the authority to separate the races and the acts of the Legislature virtually give complete statutory authority to educational separation in the University of Maryland case."

If the State maintained a law school in connection with Princess Anne Academy or Morgan College, Mr. Murray would have no complaint, according to the argument presented.

In addition to this, Mr. LeViness followed up by saying that the State could not afford two State schools and the number of persons seeking higher education in Mr. Murray's race would not justify the establishment of such an institution.

Had Mr. Murray gone to Howard University on a scholarship granted by the State, he would have saved $200, Mr. LeViness insisted. By attending the University of Maryland he made himself ineligible for such a scholarship, Mr. LeViness contended.

Troubles Expected

It was also stated by Mr. LeViness that any support of contentions of equality of educational opportunity in any one field might lead to such difficulties as engineers contending that the opportunities for their training ought to equal those for lawyers or doctors.

"If we ever break down in one respect," Mr. LeViness told the court, "we are going to have trouble with other schools and there is no telling how far this thing will go."

He hinted that if the Murray case is decided in favor of the student other members of the youth's race will apply for admission to the medical school and other branches of the university.

He pictured difficulties as arising in the medical school from the influx of members of Mr. Murray's race because, "it is a part of the student's work to attend to the sick in the University Hospital."

A still more serious problem, he said, would be the educational and social intermingling of races at College Park, Md., where the undergraduate school is located.

The powers of the charter of the University of Maryland enable it to act as a private institution, he insisted. Prior to 1920, when the State took over the maintenance of the institution, the school could have excluded Mr. Murray, according to Mr. LeViness, because it was a private institution.

Marshall Begins

Mr. Marshall began the argument in Mr. Murray's behalf and declared that the contention that the University of Maryland is a private school was introduced for the first time at the appeal trial.

"On one point the State contends that the University of Maryland is a State school," he said, "and the other it says that the school is private."

Mr. Marshall set forth that the school is a State institution and supported his argument with the case of Lewis versus Whittle, 77 Va., in which the Virginia Supreme Court ruled that the Richmond Medical College was a State institution because it, by its own consent, accepted the supervision of the State.

The original charter of the school provided that, even when a private institution, it should admit all students, according to Mr. Marshall.

In addition, Mr. Marshall contended, there is nothing in the Declaration of Rights or in the State's Constitution that requires or authorizes the separation of the races in schools.

He also told the court that:

"The college of medicine, which was the nucleus of the present University of Maryland, was incorporated by Chapter 53, Acts of 1807. It was therein provided that the college be established upon the following principles, to wit:

"'The said college shall be founded and maintained forever upon a most liberal plain, for the benefit of students of every country and every religious denomination, who shall freely be admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all honors of the college, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any civil or religious tests.'"

Houston Argues

Mr. Houston closed the argument for Mr. Murray. He stated that the lawyers for the University of Maryland have never met the issue squarely and have constantly brought in irrelevant material.

Most of the argument for the State in the lower court was centered around elementary and high school education in Maryland rather than that of the professional level, Mr. Houston charged.

He declared that the introduction of arguments trying to prove that the University of Maryland is a private school were evidences of desperation on the part of the State.

The legal machinery of Maryland affects the elementary and high schools of the State on the race question, he said, but in the matter of higher education it is silent.

"It is peculiar," he said, "that the lawyers for the State would try to call Princess Anne a college." He pointed out that the very record of testimony by officials in the lower court disproved that.

Maryland, he charged, has accepted money under the Morrell Act but has not lived up to the provisions of it by giving colored citizens a proportionate share of the money.

Sad Reflection

"It is a sad reflection on the integrity of State officials," he charged, "that Murray was referred to scholarships that admittedly did not exist when he applied to the University of Maryland for the first time."

Attacking the question of whether Mr. Murray forfeited his right to get a State scholarship by attending the University of Maryland, Mr. Houston insisted that white students are given scholarships by the State to schools in Maryland and if Mr. Murray is denied this same right another of his Constitutional privileges is being invaded.

Mr. Houston explained that neither he nor Mr. Marshall were willing to admit that it is Constitutional for the State to exile a part of its citizenry from its borders when they ask for education.

When taxes are collected, Mr. Houston said, the colored people are not excluded or exiled and the same ought to apply to rights.

No School Possible

"They tell us," he said, "that we should have asked for a separate law school instead of seeking admission to the University of Maryland, but at the same time they admit that the State could not afford to have a separate school."

Technicalities cannot solve the case, Mr. Houston told the court, because if the fact that scholarships are provided for education outside of the State is used to keep the colored people out of the school the next case will be against the evening school of the university.

Then, Mr. Houston pointed out, the question will be, "Must a person wishing to get an education lose his job because he has to go outside of the State when he might get the same course at home?"

No Friction Now

Mr. Houston declared that it is now public knowledge that Mr Murray is attending the law school of the university and there is no friction because of his entrance.

There is no need to be hysterical about the case, Mr. Houston stated because it involves grown persons who ought to be able to think and act for themselves.

He styled the issues that have been raised in the case as foolish bogies that have no place in modern thought. "We must not," he said, "put artificial barriers in the path of education."

He told the court that it was foolish to say that Mr. Murray in 1935 should not be allowed to sit in the same classes with the people that he will be matching wits with as a lawyer in 1939.

Mr. Henderson closed the arguments for the State and he asserted that the Maryland Constitution contains no clause that is equivalent of the Fourteenth Amendment and, therefore, the real question involved is a Federal one.

Equal rights under the law, Mr. Henderson stated, have never been construed to mean a mathematical equality of things.

He then pointed out that Mr. Murray would have gotten a State scholarship of $200 if he had wanted to go to Howard University.

Judge Interrupts

Judge T. Scott Offut, white, interrupted him, however, and pointed out that the details in the Murray case that pertained to him as individual were not so important as the issue involved. The only question, Judge Offut said, is whether or not Mr. Murray has a right to go the institution.

Mr. Henderson then began to show how the University of Maryland was not a State school but he was interrupted a second time by Judge Offut who asked:

"In what respect is it not a State school? The State owns the property and the buildings doesn't it? Here you have an institution with the State owning the property and appointing boards of control, what more could you want?"

At the close of Mr. Henderson's argument the court announced that the case would be taken under advisement.

Many Present

Among those present at the hearing of the case were:

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Houston, parents of Charles Houston; Howard L. Cornish, professor at Morgan College: William Proctor; Mrs. Bertha Proctor;

Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the Baltimore Branch of the NAACP; Robert P. McGuinn, executive secretary of the Governor's Commission on Higher Education;

Mrs. Thurgood Marshall; William C. Marshall, father of Thurgood Marshall; Jesse L. Nicholas, executive secretary of the Federation of Maryland Organizations; Dr. Aubrey Marshall; T. J. Houston, Lawrence Johns, Clarence Hughes, the Rev. Robert F. Coates, pastor of Sharp Street M. E. Church;

Mrs. Florence Snowden, secretary of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Club; Josiah F. Diggs, Mrs. Sarah F. Diggs, Eric Clark, Warner T. McGuinn, and Mr. Johnson.

Maryland

Discrimination-1935

Congratulate Pearson—He's on the Way Out

The Afro-American 6-24-35

Dr. Raymond A. Pearson, white, president of the University of Maryland, is having a hot time of it.

N.A.A.C.P. lawyers gave him a bad hour on the witness stand, last week, when he sought to justify his policy of excluding colored citizens from the State law school.

At the same time students, alumni, faculty and regents are holding meetings and passing resolutions which will ultimately chuck him out of office on his ear.

Now there is no connection between the N.A.A.C.P. lawyers and the Maryland University alumni, faculty and regents. The last-named group want the university to be lily-white as much as Pearson does. It is just one of those coincidences. Troubles seldom come singly. Dr. Pearson deserves no sympathy; he had it coming to him. He has been pointed out in these columns as one who opposed a common meeting of colored and white land grant college presidents who now hold separate sessions.

The point of this editorial is not to rejoice over Pearson's downfall, but to call attention to his testimony before Judge Eugene O'Dunne in the Baltimore city court, last week in the N.A.A.C.P. suit to open this State university to all State citizens.

Pearson, questioned by Dr. Charles Houston, N.A.A.C.P. chief counsel, stated that he would admit Indian, Chinese, Japanese, or Filipino residents of the State to the university as students. Colored residents of the State alone would be excluded.

That puts colored people out on a limb by themselves.

Baltimore, Md.

But Pearson went further. He stated that he was admitting white non-residents of the State to the State university while at the same time he was excluding colored Marylanders.

To cap the climax, Pearson confessed that color was the only basis upon which he and the university operated. It is open to the red, white, yellow and brown races but closed to the blacks.

Perhaps we ought to congratulate President Pearson for making the issue so plain and so preposterous. For Judge O'Dunne quickly ruled that such a policy is not in keeping with the national or the State constitution. He ordered the lily-white signs at the University of Maryland law school taken down.

We think Judge O'Dunne's decision wise, just, and courageous, and we think that if we can bring other civil disabilities and handicaps into the court room where their ugliness can be so publicly demonstrated, our judges will condemn them as promptly and as severely as Judge O'Dunne acted upon the University of Maryland's color bar.

Governor Names 3; 4 Whites Quit Reform Board

Afro-American

Philadelphia

Won't Serve When New Appointees Give Colored 5-4 Majority.

7-13-35

Baltimore, Md.

BLAME ACTION ON PRESS OF BUSINESS

Members Got Sore When Pressed for Reason..

BALTIMORE, Md.—Apparently aroused because Gov. Harry Nice by naming three more colored members to the board of the Maryland Training School for Girls at Glenburnie, gave colored members a 5-4 majority, four white members of the board resigned Tuesday.

The nine-member board, which previously was dominated by whites, developed three vacancies, and in filling them, the governor named Mrs. Estelle Young and Mrs. Adelaide Green, both prominent Republicans, and Charles A. Oliver, Annapolis alderman, also a Republican.

Two Already on Board

Mrs. Margaret Hawkins and Mrs. K. Bertha Hurst, both of Baltimore, were already on the board, having been named by former Gov. Albert C. Ritchie.

The whites who resigned are: Mrs. George Solter, Dr. George Finney, chairman of the board; W. H. Kirkwood, Jr., treasurer, and Dr. Alfred T. Gundry.

Mrs. Solter, who is reported to be on a vacation out of town, could not be reached, but the other former board members, with the exception of Dr. Gundry, declared that they resigned because of the press of other business.

Doctor Initiated

Dr. Gundry was called, Wednesday, in order to have him give a statement on his reason for resigning. Expressing irritation, the doctor declared that he gave his reason to the governor and would give none to anyone else.

Asked to say whether or not he objected to serving with colored people on the board, Dr. Gundry stoutly refused and the telephone connection between the questioner and questioned was broken.

His number was called again and the doctor, in a loud voice, declared that he had hung up, when his attention was called to the breaking off of the previous conversation.

He was then asked whether the resigning members of the board agreed on their action at a special meeting. He replied that his action, at least, was spontaneous and the product of his own mind.

According to Governor Nice, one member of the board resigned because the new membership of the board placed the whites in a minority.

The governor has indicated that he has not made up his mind as to the names of persons who will fill the vacancies left by the four resignations.

Heard No Complaint

He explained that he has never heard of any complaint about the way that institution is run, and he feels the people will be better satisfied to learn from members of their own race that the girls of the institution are being well cared for.

Dr. Finney stated that he was planning his resignation several months ago, owing to the demands that are made on his time from his medical practice.

Mr. Kirkwood said that his private business is now encroaching on the time that he would devote to the board, and he was forced to give up the latter activity.

State Hides Real Md. U. Issues, Is NAACP's Charge

Afro-American

BALTIMORE — Lawyers for the University of Maryland are attempting to befuddle the Constitutional issues, in the case of Donald Murray versus that institution, by introducing the sex angle, NAACP attorneys charged this week.

Baltimore, Md.

The charge was included in answer to a petition filed with the court of appeals by Charles T. LeViness, white, assistant attorney general, in which it was claimed that white girls would leave the school along with many white males if the color bar were abandoned.

6-29-35

This claim was supported in the petition by letters from a parent, who is a non-resident of the state, and the acting president.

Objections Faulty

The answer of the NAACP counsel points out that the state cannot withhold the benefits of law from one citizen because another citizen may object.

It also calls the attitude of the university illegal and inconsistent, in that it would exclude Mr. Murray, a bona fide citizen, in order that the children of white non-residents of the State might attend.

Saving White Womanhood

ORDERED TO ADMIT a Negro graduate of Amherst College as a law student, the University of Maryland has fallen back on that old Southern bogey, the sex question. In the first skirmish in a lower court, the university lost its fight to exclude Donald Gaines Murray, Baltimorean, on the grounds of race. The university and the board of regents contend that Negroes receive separate but equal educational opportunities in that some scholarships are given Negroes who go outside the state for certain training not offered them in Maryland.

Faced with the prospect of admitting Murray in September, and faced with the possibility of having to admit a Negro pharmacy student and an undergraduate, the university and board have asked the Maryland Court of Appeals to act post-haste. No fundamental arguments against the mandamus are offered. The appeal asserts that there are 500 white girls attending the university and that some of them will withdraw if Negro men are admitted.

H. C. Byrd, acting president, says:

"Under the law I am responsible for all discipline in the university, but if the order of the lower court is carried out, and Negro students are admitted, I should not like to be held responsible for what may happen. With 500 girls on the campus at College Park, and with girls entering Baltimore schools in constantly increasing numbers, the seriousness of the situation for the university, financially and in many other respects, cannot be overestimated."

That old bugaboo has been used with effectiveness by whites for many years. Wherever you find race prejudice you hear the cry for preserving the sanctity of white womanhood. In Richmond a Negro girl, graduate of Virginia Union, has applied for admission to the University of Virginia, where she desires to work for an M.A. degree. It is certain that some similarly illogical argument will be presented against her if the case reaches court.

BALTIMORE, MD.
MORNING SUN

JUN 29 1935

LETTERS *to the* EDITOR

Foresees Far-Reaching Effects In Court's Decision In Favor Of Equal Rights In University Of Maryland

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The court of first resort has just decided that a Negro has equal rights with the whites in the University of Maryland in the absence of restrictive law. Race distinction is generally recognized and sanctioned by law, both State and national, but race discrimination is forbidden by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. Wherever the State provides educational opportunities they must be either identical or equivalent as applied to the two races.

It is interesting to note that the State of Maryland seems to furnish the battle line where the issues affecting the welfare of the Negro race are first fought out. Antietam was the turning point of the Confederate army in its northward sweep, which vitally affected the salvation of the nation and the freedom of the Negro race. The Court of Appeals of Maryland was the first to nullify the grandfather clause in revised constitutions, calculated to deprive the Negro of the franchise. It was also the same Court of Appeals which declared null and void Jim Crow cars in so far as they affected interstate passengers. This decision still stands as the only decisive and effective court action yet secured affecting the rights of Negro interstate passengers. And now comes the Maryland University case sent up to this same Court of Appeals. . . .

The State must either admit all qualified applicants to the University of Maryland or pass a law forbidding the coeducation of the races on the professional level as already prevails in the public school grade. In that case it will be required either to establish a Negro university with professional departments or make some provision for the professional education of Negroes in more liberal institutions outside of the State. Such arrangements have already been made by Missouri and West Virginia. The effect of this decision will be far reaching. Undoubtedly the same issue will be pressed in all States which provide for scholastic separation of the races.

I remember some forty years ago when the city of Baltimore, under the leadership of such liberal-minded citizens as Mayor Latrobe, lifted the ban against Negroes practicing law before the courts. About the same time, under the liberal leadership of the same Mayor Latrobe, Negro teachers supplanted white in the city public schools. Thus the great State of Maryland during the last forty years has been gradually growing more liberal toward the rights, opportunities and privileges of her colored citizens.

KELLY MILLER.

Washington, D. C., June 26.

First Negro To Enter Md. State Univer'ty

Journal and Guide

Dean Promises Equal Footing With Other Students

Norfolk, Virginia

AMHERST GRADUATE

Appeal On Mandamus Proceedings Set For October

BALTIMORE, Md.—On Wednesday morning, September 25, Donald Gaines Murray, registered in the Law School of the University of Maryland here, despite the strenuous objections of the University authorities and became the first Negro to matriculate in the state university.

A graduate of Amherst, Murray applied to the university for admission to the graduate school of Law and was refused, an action that was not sustained by Judge Eugene O'Dunne in the mandamus suit instituted in the Baltimore city court last June.

The judge, extremely fair all during the trial, ruled that the University of Maryland cannot refuse admittance to Negro students on account of their race and color. And so the name of Donald G. Murray was registered on the law school books this week, pending an appeal in the Maryland Appelate Court, filed by the institution after the recent decision in favor of the Negro applicant.

Dean D. Roger of the Law school said, Mr. Murray would be on an equal footing with other students, unless the court of appeals reverses the ruling.

This is the first victory in the fight to get equal educational opportunities for Negro students in southern universities. There is a similar case at present at the University of Virginia.

In the court fight Mr. Murray was represented by Charles H. Houston, special representative of the NAACP, Thurgood Marshall, and William I. Gosnell.

The 22-year-old Amherst graduate holds an A. B. degree and lives in the 1500 block of McCulloh Street.

The appeal has been set for the October term of court.

NAACP Scores First Blood in Legal Fight

The American

Conference with School Officials Precedes Registration.

DEAN TO SPEAK IN STUDENT'S BEHALF

Baltimore, Md.

Says He Wants to Avoid Embarrassment.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Dean Roger Howell, of the University of Maryland law school held a conference with Donald Gaines Murray, Tuesday, prior to the latter's registration at the institution's law school.

Also present at the conference was Thurgood Marshall, N.A.A.C.P. attorney for Mr. Murray, who told Dean Howell that Mr. Murray was ready to begin work.

Dean Howell pointed out that the university authorities mean to accept Mr. Murray and attempt to forestall any embarrassment. The dean stated that one of the officials of the students' council will be called upon to make a statement in Mr. Murray's behalf on the opening day of classes, Thursday morning.

Dean Promises Statement

At the same time, Dean Howell said, he, as the head of the law school, will make a statement along similar lines.

The dean suggested that in order to prevent Mr. Murray's entrance from seeming forced, it might be a good idea to have him refrain from sitting next to white students. He said that hostility would be lessened and that students would recognize, when Mr. Murray did not sit next to them, that he was not trying to push himself on them.

Attorney Objects

Mr. Marshall objected to this saying that it might make it seem as though Mr. Murray was afraid to be in the classes. Mr. Marshall pointed out that any attitude of this nature would serve to focus the attention of the students more on Mr. Murray than ordinarily.

It was finally agreed that two students will be asked whether they have any objections to sitting next to Mr. Murray and in the final arrangements these students will be placed next to him.

Dean Howell also asked Mr. Murray whether he cared to be present on Thursday when the speeches are given in his behalf. The dean said that he wanted to avoid any embarrassment to Mr. Murray and wanted to know whether the prospective student would care to remain away.

Mr. Murray, however, stated he would feel no embarrassment and would be glad to be on hand.

It was agreed that he would be and he was taken to the university registrar where he signed up for his courses.

Courier

To Solve a Problem

The dilemma of the trustees of the University of Maryland about the admission of a negro, a graduate of Amherst college, into its law school can be easily solved. They can abolish the law school.

The News and Courier can think of no reason whatsoever that in these times young men should be trained for the law at public expense.

The state needs nurses, doctors, druggists, and the country people would be without doctors if the state did not provide teaching for them.

There are twice as many lawyers as are needed (hundreds of struggling young lawyers already disillusioned and imbittered know this), and if a great proportion of them were not on government payrolls the number would be three times too many.

Do not about one fourth of the lawyers get three fourths of the practice? Yet the people tax themselves to turn out a drove of lawyer colts every June.

The question raised in Maryland, and in Virginia, will soon come to South Carolina. It is part of the Northern negro campaign—of which the Wagner-Costigan bill is another part.

This campaign has the support of Northern Democratic senators and representatives and of many of those from the border states.

The national Democratic party is a great party, but it is no longer a national "white man's party"—as it used to be. Not even your congressmen will claim that for it.

NEGRO ARGUES HIS RIGHT ENTER SCHOOL

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (TP)—The highest court in the State of Maryland heard negro Donal Murray's arguments in ihs suit to gain admission to the State Law school.

The 22-year old Amherst graduate wants to go to Maryland University School of Law. He is suing the Board of Regents to compel them to allow him to enter the University.

The Baltimore night court granted Murray's petition for a mandamus to compel his admission. Now the case has been taken to the court of appeals.

Murray's lawyers claim authorities violated Federal and State Constitutions by denying the negro equal priviledge because of his race. They claim no legal course is open to the policy of the State in segregating races in schools and on trains. He argued that the matter of education is one over which the State has no jurisdiction. O'Connor said Murphy could get his legal training elsewhere through the scholarships provided by the State for such purposes.

Maryland - 1935

Discrimination - 1935. Maryland.

Afro-American 10-5-35 Baltimore, Md.

ENTERS UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND—Donald G. Murray, right, and his attorney, Thurgood Marshall, as they left the Law School building, Thursday, after Mr. Murray was registered. Murray attended classes all this week. Classmates were exceedingly cordial and so were professors.

Race Issue Sizzles At Maryland U.

10-5-35

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 4—Race issues sizzled at the University of Maryland when it opened its doors for the fall term on Sept. 25. The situation only became more complex and heated when the Maryland Court of Appeals denied the petition of the university asking that the hearing of the Donald Gaines Murray case be advanced.

The case will come up in the regular court term according to announcement from the court clerk's office.

Murray Enters Class

This decision means that Murray will enter the law school of the University of Maryland at the beginning of the term, September 25. The Baltimore court last June, after hearing arguments against the exclusion of Murray, handed down an order directing the university to admit him as a student. Murray's case was based upon the fact that Maryland does not provide professional and graduate training for Race students as it does for whites.

After the decision, the university appealed the case and it was set down for trial on the October term of the court of appeals. In the meantime, however, the university filed a petition asking the court to hear the case before the beginning of the school term.

The university raised the sex issue in its petition, intimating that the presence of Murray in the university and the possible presence of other Race students would cause alarm to the parents of white girl students at the university. It argued that the issue ought to be settled prior to the opening of school so that the parents of students at the university would know in advance whether or not the courts were going to admit Race students.

The university's acting president also intimated that there might be disorders upon the campus. Murray's attorneys in his successful action last June were Thurgood Marshall of Baltimore and Charles H. Houston of Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK TIMES

NOV 6 1935

Law School Negro Bar Appealed.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 5 (AP).—The Court of Appeals was asked today to decide whether the University of Maryland can be compelled by law to admit a Negro to its law school. The case came up from the Baltimore City court, in which Donald C. Murray, Negro, sued for a writ of mandamus to require the university to admit him as a law student. The lower court granted the writ and the university officials appealed. Murray, who is 22 years old, is a graduate of Amherst College. He lives in Baltimore.

NEW YORK SUN

NOV 5 1935

Ban on Negro Student Goes to Appeals Court

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 5 (A. P.).—The Court of Appeals was asked today to decide whether the University of Maryland can be compelled by law to admit a Negro to its law school.

The case came up from the Baltimore City Court in which Donald C. Murray, a Negro, sued for a writ of mandamus to require the university to admit him as a law student. The lower court granted the writ and the university officials appealed.

Murray, who is 22 years old, is a graduate of Amherst College. He lives in Baltimore.

Loop Hotels Bar Robeson, Noted Singer

Defender

Harry Zelzer, impressario and promoter, who managed the Paul Robeson concert here last Sunday admitted no loop hotel would accept accomodations for the singer and Mrs. Robeson.

11-16-35

At the LaSalle street station last Saturday morning when the Robesons arrived, Mr. Zelzer informed them that reservations had been made at the Grand Hotel, 50th St., and South Parkway.

Late last Thursday night **The Chicago Defender** heard rumors several hotels in the downtown district had turned down reservations for the singer, and when reporters questioned Mr. Zelzer about the incident he admitted the rumors were true.

Reservation Cancelled

Mr. Zelzer said he made reservations at the Auditorium hotel but they were later cancelled. He said efforts were made to get rooms at the Drake and the LaSalle hotels but without success.

Once Stopped at Drake

When it was brought to his attention that Robeson had stopped at the Drake and the Morrison on previous occasions, Mr. Zelzer said he had been told that. He stated further that he has been informed reliably that an agreement has been entered into among the hotels downtown to discriminate against the Race.

C. Wayland (Curley) Brooks, former assistant states attorney, former candidate for congress, and at present said to be co-receiver for the LaSalle hotel which is in federal receivership, was sought for a statement concerning his stand on the matter.

Attorney Brooks was called on the telephone both at his home and at his office, but was not reached.

Mr. Robeson declined to discuss the matter, leaving the city Tuesday without making any comment.

Md. Court Hears Pleas On Attempt By Univ. To Bar Negro Student

Age 11-16-35

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—After hearing arguments by the University of Maryland and attorneys for Donald Gaines Murray, qualified Negro student who is seeking admission to the institution, the Maryland Court of Appeals withheld its decision and took the case under advisement here Friday. The appeal was made by the University after Murray had sought to enter the School of Law last June.

Under a writ of mandamus granted by the Baltimore City Court on June 25 last, Murray was admitted to the institution on September 25 and has been attending classes regularly ever since.

Contending that it is a private institution and can exclude anyone it please, the University argued that Murray had no right to call on the state for a legal education under the Fourteenth Amendment and that the State had a right to erect a university for whites and exclude Negroes therefrom, without erecting a similar university for Negroes.

The Maryland Scholarship Act of 1935, asserted counsel for the University, whereby the state undertook to pay the tuition of certain qualified Negroes in professional schools outside the state, furnished Murray with an equivalent which was all that he could ask for.

Representing Murray, Attorneys Thurgood Marshall of Baltimore and Charles Houston, special counsel for the N. A. A. C. P., pointed out that for fifteen years the University of Maryland had called itself a state institution, but now that the question of admitting a Negro had been raised, it was trying to call itself a private institution in order to evade the Fourteenth Amendment. They declared that this was no case of segregating Negroes in one law class and placing white students in another room, but an attempt by a state university to exclde Murray completely, solely on account of race.

It was also brought out that the president of the university, when asked what harm could come to the institution by Murray's admission, had replied that he had not gone into the question and further admitted that he had not taken up the question with the law students themselves. Probabilies of harmful effects to the university by Murray's admission, said to have been advanced earlier in the case, were discredited when it was revealed that although the student has been in regular attendance since September 25 no disorder of any sort has been reported and the registration, rather than decreasing has increased.

Discrimination—1935

Hopkins Students Request Dropping of Race Barriers

BALTIMORE—

Opening of the doors of Johns Hopkins University to colored students is advocated by the institution's chapter of the National Student League in a letter, this week, to Daniel Willard, president of the board of trustees, and to Newton D. Baker, chairman of the board's committee to select a successor to Dr. J. S. Ames, president, who will retire this spring.

Among the qualifications for a new president as set forth in the News-Letter, an undergraduate publication, Tuesday, were the following:

"He (the president selected) should be aware of the mental equality of the colored and white races as taught in the university and should intend to open the doors of the institution to the many capable colored students who desire admission. He should be broad-minded enough not to discriminate against any student or faculty member in any way because of race, creed, or political affiliation.

Oppose Workers' Pay Cuts

"He should be opposed to such economies as the present administration has effected in the form of cutting the salaries of the janitors and the campus workers to a subsistence level.

"Understanding that the public is responsible for education and that ability and not wealth is the important qualification of a student, he should be prepared to ask for Federal or state aid for the university in order to provide opportunity for advanced education for a greater number of competent students."

Reprinted from Late Editions of Last Week

NEGRO STUDENT SUES FOR SCHOOL ADMISSION

BALTIMORE, April 30.—(AP)—Donald G. Murray, negro graduate of Amherst College, filed mandamus proceedings here today in an effort to compel the University of Maryland law school to admit him as a student.

The suit was entered for the 21-year-old applicant by Charles H. Houston, Thurgood Marshall and William I. Gosnell, negro attorneys. It asserted alleged refusal of the institution to accept Murray as a student was not supported by the law or the constitution of Maryland and that it violated the fourteenth amendment to the United States constitution.

Judge Charles F. Stein signed an order giving the defendant in the action, Dr. Raymond A. Pearson, president of the state university, until May 6 to show cause why Murray's petition for a mandamus writ should not be granted.

Law Student Files Writ Against Maryland Univ.

BALTIMORE—Citing actions of officials of the University of Maryland as violation of the university's charter, laws of the state and the fourteenth amendment of the federal constitution, Donald G. Murray, 21-year old graduate of Amherst College and a resident of this city, has filed a petition for a writ of mandamus. Murray claims that the institution refused to accept his application to the law school.

The university's law school to which Murray is demanding admission is the only state institution affording a legal education and the only law school in the state approved by the American Bar Association. No Negro has ever been admitted as a student by the University of Maryland, a tax-supported institution, and Murray's case will act as the opening gun in the new N. A. A. C. P. campaign against color discrimination in tax supported educational institutions.

Teach 'Em the Law

The University of Maryland did not know that the minutes of its trustee meetings are open to the public and the press until N.A.A.C.P. lawyers called its attention to the laws of Maryland, 1916, Chapter 272, Section 4.

N.A.A.C.P. representatives, after two fruitless trips to College Park, were finally given permission by President Pearson to see the minutes.

The N.A.A.C.P. is suing the university to compel it to open the doors of the law school to all citizens in the state, and before Thurgood Marshall, William I. Gosnell, Dr. Charles Houston and other lawyers of the association are through with this case, President Pearson and the university administration may learn considerable about the laws of this state.

Maryland

EQUALITY MASK IS PIERCED BY ABLE LAWYERS

BALTIMORE, Md., May 29.—(ANP)—In their reply to the State of Maryland's defense of its Jim Crow educational policy, attorneys for Donald G. Murray last Tuesday, indicated the methods which the National Association may be expected to employ in its attack on the unequal educational facilities provided for Negro students in the entire area of segregated schools.

The lawyers in the case are Charles H. Houston, Thurgood Marshall and William F. Gosnell.

Murray is a resident of Baltimore and, after being graduated from Amherst college, sought to enter the law school of the University of Maryland. The officials of the university, a state, tax-supported institution, declined to act on Murray's application.

Raymond A. Pearson, president of the university, advised Murray to go to Howard university because it was "just about as good," and was cheaper than the University of Maryland.

Murray's attorneys in the case, originally taken up by the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, filed a formal petition in the Baltimore City court for a writ of mandamus to force the university officials to act upon his application.

The attorney general's reply to this petition left open the door for Murray's lawyers to pierce the claim made in all the Jim Crow states that although the educational facilities are separate, the accommodations are equal.

The state had maintained that it maintained Princess Anne Academy as a normal school for Negro students and that it had provided a special fund in the Academy appropriation, to be expended in scholarships for Negro students who wished to pursue professional courses.

In their reply, Murray's counsel deny that any of the "separate institutions" maintained for Negro students are "adequate, satisfactory or equal," and avers that they are "inferior to similar institutions for the education of white persons provided and maintained by the State of Maryland, in violation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

They also dispute the claim that Howard could prepare Murray for practice of law as well as the University of Maryland, explaining that Howard is a national law school, whereas the Maryland institution prepares its students with special regard to procedure in Maryland where Murray intends to practice and they contend that if Murray took the Howard course, he would be at a disadvantage practicing in his own state against men who had been trained at the University of Marvland.

Maryland Fight on Jim Crow Too Late, Says Dean

Haywood Thinks Program Should Have Started Many Years Ago.

Afro-American

SPEAKER DARES GROUP TO ENLIST MINISTERS

1-5-35

Publication of Woes Is Proposed Move.

Baltimore

BALTIMORE—The program of the Maryland Interracial Commission that is aimed to destroy jim crow practices in the state is just seventy-two years too late, Dean John W. Haywood of Morgan College said at a meeting sponsored by the commission in the Grace Presbyterian Church, Sunday.

Dean Haywood was the main speaker for the audience that was largely made up of representatives of various fraternal and civic groups, and he asserted that there is no reason why the conditions now sought should not have been obtained years ago.

He declared that even the State of Mississippi is ahead of Maryland in its institutional care for delinquent boys, and he added that "anything that they do in Mississippi they ought to be able to do in hell."

"Long Run Is Long"

The Morgan dean stated that the technique used by the colored people of Maryland in obtaining what they want is wrong. "Of course," said he, "you will get what you want by and by because right triumphs in the long run—but the run is really long."

"A Christian," continued Dean Haywood, "ought to use all the pressure that he has in getting what he wants, except punching a fellow in the nose—and maybe he ought to do that sometimes."

He insisted that the colored people in the fourth district did not have enough sense to send Arthur E. Briscoe and Ulysses Callis, colored candidates, to the legislature.

"We should find out all who did not vote for them," he said, "chain them together, and drown them in the Patapsco River."

Fraternal Groups Hit

Turning to the business of fraternal organizations, the dean asserted that they need to get something else beside distress signs and passwords.

He urged the audience not to split up into "Madison Avenue" and "McCulloh Street" factions. Dean Haywood said that such splitting would be fatal to the cause of the colored people of Maryland.

Ross W. Sanderson, white, of the Baltimore Federation of Churches, was asked to make a statement to the meeting, and he said that, unless the attitude of a number of persons in the state is changed, many of the present requests will still be on the program seventy-two years from 1934.

Meeting Challenged

"I double dare you," said he to the sponsors of the meeting, "to get twenty-five representative colored preachers to put their names on the dotted line behind your petition."

"Unless you can do that," he continued, "you can talk to the white preachers until you are blue in the face and you won't get their attention because they will not believe that you are together."

Dr. Sanderson stated that work done by Baltimoreans for the betterment of conditions in Maryland is like foreign mission effort, and anything said too loudly will be defeated because "it will make the rest of the state mad."

Propaganda Needed

He stated that propaganda is needed to win a number of white people over by giving them the facts in the case.

His suggestion is that figures, facts, and pictures be assembled in a publication and circulated throughout white and colored communities.

Carrington L. Davis, acting principal of the Dunbar Junior High School, and J. Howard Payne, attorney, were masters of ceremonies.

The program is:

Equal length of school term for every child in the state, without regard to race or sex;

Equal pay for equal service for every public school teacher in the state, without regard to race or sex;

Just and proportionate distribution of funds expended for transportation of children to school centers;

Equal provision of buildings, equipment and supplies for every element of the public school population of the state, without regard to race or sex;

Adequate facilities for fully meeting the needs for higher or professional training for every qualified citizen of the state;

A colored assistant state supervisor of colored schools;

State provision for an owned and controlled corrective institution for colored boys, together with a colored personnel to manage it;

Colored representatives on all public boards in control of colored institutions;

Colored personnel in all institutions established and maintained for colored inmates, or such as may be established hereafter;

And abolition of all jim-crow laws in the state.

—o—

Reprinted from Late Editions of Last Week

U Dunne Asked to Hear Case Against Md. U.

Attorneys for Donald Murray Await Definite Reply from Jurist.

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TO PROBE MINUTES OF SCHOOL'S REGENTS

Authorities Mum on University's Plans.

Afro-American

BALTIMORE.—A request that Judge Eugene O'Dunne hear the case of Donald Murray, Amherst College graduate, who is seeking admission to the University of Maryland, failed to meet with an affirmative reply, Monday.

Through his attorneys, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall and William Gosnell of the N.A.A.C.P., Mr. Murray is seeking a writ of mandamus that will require the university to show cause as to why he should not be admitted.

Mr. Marshall asked Judge O'Dunne whether he would hear the case and the jurist stated that the clerk of the city court would have to know of the matter first.

Minutes Available

In addition to his request to Judge O'Dunne, Mr. Marshall communicated with Dr. Raymond Pearson, white, president of the university, in an effort to secure the minutes of the meeting of the board of regents of the institution.

On Wednesday Mr. Marshall will search the minutes for data that he says will, in all probability, determine what action the board took on the question of whether it could maintain its lily-white policy.

So far the university authorities are saying nothing concerning the court battle that is now looming.

New Loophole Found

An additional loophole in the defense that the state can offer was pointed out this week, however, when Mr. Marshall called attention to a legislative enactment that gave Johns Hopkins University $600,000 for scholarships in 1912.

This year's allotment for scholarships to Hopkins is $75,000, according to Mr. Marshall.

Whites only have benefited by this fund, the attorney points out, although it is supposed to be available for all citizens of the state.

Judge Decides Against Color at Maryland University

Afro-American

Baltimore

5-7-35

6-28-35

BALTIMORE—The University of Maryland cannot bar Donald Gaines Murray, Amherst College graduate, from its law school because of his color according to a decision handed down in the Baltimore City court last Tuesday by Judge Eugene O'Dunne.

Lawyers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, led by Charles H. Houston, its special counsel presented Mr. Murray's plea for a writ of mandamus, requiring the university to accept and pass upon his qualifications. He had been turned down by the authorities of this tax-supported institution when it was discovered that he was a colored man. The N. A. A. C. P. lawyers proved that the state's scholarship aid is inadequate and that no facilities equal to those available at the university are furnished to colored students. There is no separate college in the state offering law training and other professional courses.

This is the first case in the Association's recently accelerated campaign to force open tax-supported higher educational institutions to colored students through legal action. It is thus of far-reaching significance, since a practice that is illegal in the tax-supported educational institutions of one state is doubtless illegal elsewhere.

Attorney Charles H. Houston of Washington, D. C., recently appointed special counsel of the Association, is in charge of this phase of the N. A. A. C. P. program and is planning to institute similar suits throughout the United States wherever Negro students are excluded from equal facilities in tax-supported schools and colleges. This decision will unquestionably stir authorities in the Southern states where the color bar surrounds all public institutions of higher learning which Negroes support with their taxes and cannot enter.

Assisting Attorney Houston in the Maryland University case was Attorney Thurgood Marshall of Baltimore.

Discrimination-1935 Massachusetts.

AMHERST GRAD HITS RACE BAN AT COLLEGE

Courier

BALTIMORE, April 25—Donald G. Murray, 21-year-old colored graduate of Amherst College and a resident of this city, has filed a petition for a writ of mandamus against the president, registrar and members of the board of regents of the University of Maryland, a tax-supported institution, to compel them to consider his application as a first year student in the law school for the academic year beginning September 25, 1935. This law school is the only state institution affording a legal education and the only law school in the state approved by the American Bar Association.

Mr. Murray properly made his application and forwarded his investigation fee last January. It was refused and returned to him. The board of regents also refused to accept the application. This is cited in the brief as a violation not only of the university's charter, but also of the state laws and the 14th Amendment to the federal constitution.

The petition asks that they be compelled to accept Mr. Murray's application and investigation fee and to investigate his qualifications in the same manner as any other applicant for admission as a first year student of the School of Law.

Murray's attorneys are Charles H. Houston, Vice Dean of the Howard University law school and Thurgood Marshall, Baltimore attorney. Dean Houston, who is special attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announces this as the opening gun in the new N. A. A. C. P. campaign against color discrimination in tax-supported educational institutions. No Negro has ever been admitted as a student by the University of Maryland, a tax-supported institution.

Churches Back Negro Rights Body in Boston

Daily Worker
New York N.Y.
6-5-35

Plans Are Spurred for a Regional Negro Congress

BOSTON, July 4.—The movement started here four weeks ago for a regional Negro Congress to develop a united front struggle for equal opportunities was given new impetus with the election by the Christian Citizens' Alliance of delegates to the Provisional Committee for Equal Opportunities, which was set up by a delegate conference to prepare the congress. The alliance included eight Negro churches with a combined membership of more than 3,000 persons.

The committee has already organized certain partial struggles, including a wide protest movement against the race hatred inciting propaganda of the Hearst press, as reflected notably in its attempt to promote race riots in connection with the recent Louis-Carnera bout in New York City. Many organizations, including the Elks, have joined the fight on the Hearst press.

An Economic and Social Commission, set up by the Provisional Committee, is conducting a street-to-street survey of unemployment, housing conditions, rents and welfare discrimination against Negroes.

Another commission, on health and hospitalization among Negroes, made a preliminary report at the last meeting of the Provisional Committee, showing an extremely high tuberculosis rate among Boston Negroes, as a result of pestilential housing conditions and the effects of prolonged unemployment and lack of adequate relief and health and hospital facilities. Only one district nurse has been assigned for a population of 30,000 Negroes in one Boston district, the Commission reported.

Delegates were accepted into the Provisional Committee from the Cosmopolitan Club of Cambridge, consisting of members of 14 nationalities, and the Progressive League of Cambridge, in addition to the delegates from the Christian Citizens' Alliance.

Sentiment is rapidly developing here in favor of the proposed National Negro Congress.

TOLERATE NO RACE BAR AT OAK BLUFFS

Guardian
9-14-35
Boston, Mass.

PROMPT ACTION BY REV. DENNISTON STOPS THREATENED COLOR DISCRIMINATION IN ANNUAL SPORTS — RACE BOYS ENTER AND MAKE GOOD SHOWING.

OAK BLUFFS.—The Colored residents of this fashionable summer resort were in a mean mood recently resulting from the rumors of race discrimination in the Water Sports held annually.

A representative of the BOSTON GUARDIAN investigated the case and found out the following: That it was the age-old problem of the whites not telling their darker brothers that they were not wanted but just throwing them around from one official to another. In short, the lads who wished to enter were "getting nowhere."

The indignant parents then called up Rev. O. E. Denniston, the well-known Colored clergyman, and told him the story. They were also more determined to get the boys into the contest where the whites had tried to keep them out. The above-mentioned minister, realizing how serious the situation was called up the selectmen of the town asking if there were any racial discrimination. Hastily the answer came back "No" in a surprised tone and the selectmen started an investigation to locate the trouble. Rev. Denniston was also told that there were five entries left and if the boys were under a given age there was room for them in the Sports.

The Reverend told the boys to sign up at the Pier (where the races were to be held) and if there was any further trouble to locate him immediately. The entries were made, however, and no questions asked.

Those representing the race in the Sports were: James (Skiz) Watson (N. Y.), who placed 4th in the 35-yard swim. In the 50-yard swim, Doug Watson (N. Y.), placed 4th while Riche Coleman (Boston) placed 2nd in the same distance swim.

Amherst College Head Says No Color Bar Exists There

Afro-American 9-21-35

(Exclusively to the AFRO)

AMHERST, Mass. — Stanley King, white, president of Amherst College (for men), denied today reports that this institution has taken steps to limit the number of colored students.

To the AFRO, President King said Amherst College has always admitted qualified colored students. There are two at present in the sophomore class, both receiving scholarships from the college.

Similar reports concerning Williams College are also being circulated, the AFRO learned this week, and influential Williams alumni have written their president seeking an explanation.

Alumni report no colored students at Williams.

According to the president, two boys applied this year. One, however, "was disclosed to be a fraud," and the other " was unable to present units to meet the entrance requirements."

Jobs Taken, He Says

Previously the college head called attention to the "selective process in which every boy is considered on his merit." He also observed that there are many additional demands for jobs at the school formerly held by colored students, who "under existing conditions, would have an additional extremely difficulty economic problem" if they had to earn their board.

In answer to an observation that some parents are able to pay, and to the query whether or not the race issue would be raised if a qualified colored student applied, President Dennett wrote:

Wants Boys Comfortable

"We are in every way seeking to avoid the raising of a race issue. For that reason we wish to consider every applicant on his merits and with reference to whether he would be comfortably and adequately provided for in the college.

"We should not wish to admit colored boys to Williams and then see them subjected to discrimination which might introduce emotional tension and even racial bitterness on their part.

Students May Re-act

"We should have, therefore, to make very sure that the colored boys admitted would not be likely to encounter a race issue raised not by the college itself but by some portion of the undergraduate body, and in such a way that the college administration could not deal with it in a way to the advantage of the colored student."

Apparently peeved about the tone of the questioning, President Dennett wrote further:

Gives Lecture

"I deplore what appears to be a policy on the part of some colored leaders at the present time to raise the race issue in ways and on occasions where it cannot be resolved in their favor. It seems to me that it is doing the race a very considerable disservice and I trust that your paper is not in accord with what appears to be a fairly well defined policy on the part of some of the members of your race."

Color Bar Is Up at Williams College Now

Afro-American
10-5-35

President Tyler Dennett Explains Its Operation in Roundabout Way.

COMFORT QUESTION INVOLVED, HE SAYS

Prexy Also Reads AFRO a Lecture on Silence.

BALTIMORE. — Belief that Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., might accept colored students was shattered, this week, when President Tyler Dennett, white, in a rambling letter to the AFRO attempted to explain the inadvisability of having any non-white students in the institution.

Association Moves to Stop Racial Insults

BOSTON—Patrick T. Campbell, white, superintendent of schools, following the complaints of the South End Parent-Teacher Association, promised to re-read two books, a Rudyard Kipling classic and a United States history which are said to incite racial animosity.

The delegation calling on Mr. Campbell, accompanied by Alexander Welch, white, former assistant to the dean in the department of student health and physical education at Boston University, asked that he ban "Captains Courageous," by Kipling, and the "First United States History," by Kylie Thompson, from use in the schools of Boston.

Mr. Campbell promised that if he found charges against the books substantiated, he would make a recommendation that they be removed from the school shelves.

Insulting Book Dropped

VICTORY WON BY PROTESTING COMMITTEES.

At the Wednesday night meeting of the Provisional Committee held jointly with the Parents Teachers' Association of the South End a report on the hearing held last week before the Board of Superintendents regarding the removal of "Captains Courageous" and Waddy Thompson's history books was made by attorney J. S. B. Bourne. One of Thompson's books, "A History of American Progress" written in collaboration with Fremont T. Wirth, is recommended for removal by the Board of Superintendents, the committee was assured. A further report regarding the other two books is expected shortly and members of the Parents' Teachers' association expressed themselves as being hopeful that victory would be won.

At the next meeting to be held on Dec. 18, Dr. Samuel G. Pavlo, Malden physician and lung specialist, will address the gathering on the problems of the child in school. Regular speakers will be part of all coming meetings. A candlelight New Year's Party is being sponsored by a committee composed of Mrs. Ruby Henderson, Mrs. Odessa Cobb, Mrs. Freda Jones and Miss Frances Hartman.

Plans were begun by the Provisional Committee to hold a local conference for equal rights in conjunction with a National Congress to be held in Chicago in February on the occasion of the anniversary of Frederick Douglass

Discrimination — 1935.

Mexico

Charlotte, N. C., News
August 28, 1935

Refusal Of Hotels To Admit Negroes Protested

Mexico City ,Aug. 28.— (AP) —A protest against the alleged refusal of three local hotels to admit American negro professors was voted today by the Association of Progressive Education of the United States, which is holding its convention in the Palace of fine arts.

The motion declared that racial differences are not recognized in Mexico.

The complaint was forwarded to the central department which promised to take action against the hotel manager.

Discrimination — 1935

Michigan.

FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE LATE MRS. MINERVA GREEN BARRED FROM FRONT ENTRANCE

Cemetery Officials Demanded To Cease Discrimination Under Threat Of Court Action

Another exhibition of race discrimination in violation of the Civil Rights Act of Michigan flared up at Roseland Park Cemetery, Monday, Feb. 18, when the funeral procession of Mrs. Minerva Green, mother of the late Undertaker George Green, of this city, was barred by cemetery agents from entering at the front gate.

Entrance Barred

The funeral, which was in charge of McFall Brothers, attempted to enter the cemetery in the rear of a white procession, but a representative of the cemetery associaton hurriedly drove hs car across the entrance and blocked passage. A vigorous protest was made by those in charge of the funeral, but the cemetery agent remained adamant, contending that he was only an employee of the association and was duty-bound to carry out orders to bar colored funerals from entering at the front gate.

Second Clash

Under protest, the funeral directors finally yielded and entered through a side gate,, designated for the use of Negroes. A similar clash occurred a few months ago, but with more success, when a funeral procession in charge of Charles Diggs, refused to be barred and entered the front gate by force.

Following the cemetery's act of discrimination Monday, the case was turned over to Attorney Maurice Sugar, a representative of the I. L. D., who sent a letter to the officials of the Roseland Park Association, which reads as follows:

Detrot, Michigan

February 19, 1935

Roseland Park Cemetery Assoc.,
Woodward at 12 Mile Road,
Royal Oak, Michigan.

Dear Sirs:

We are writing to you in behalf of a number of organizations in relation to your practice of refusing permission for funerals to colored persons to enter your cemetery by the front gate.

The last instance of this kind which has come to our notice occurred on Monday, February 18, 1935, at about 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon, the deceased being Mrs. Minerva Green, and the undertaker being McFall Brothers. When the funeral procession arrived at the main entrance it was stopped by your agents and employees and, notwithstanding some insistence of persons attending the funeral they were compelled to use another entrance

Colored perosns who have purchased lots in your cemetery have purchased them with all of the rights and privileges which go to any purchaser, irrespective of color. This practice on your part is, in our opinion,, in violation of the laws of this state; and it is in violation of the rights of persons who have purchased cemetery lots from you.

Please be advised that it is our intention to see that this practice is stopped. We trust that it will not become necessary for us to institute suit to effect this purpose, but we can assure you that should the practice continue suit will be instituted against you. If it is your desire to avoid this consequence we suggest that you communicate with us promptly giving us your assurance that there will be no racial discrimination of this type on your part in the future

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Maurice Sugar

Protest Discrimnation

Although the majority of colored citizens use Memorial Park Cemetery as a burial place for their dead, and although the accommodations provided at this up-to-date cemetery are ideal, yet local cemeteries years ago before Memorial Park Cemetery was established and these citizens feel that under the laws of the State of Michigan they have a legal right to receive courteous and impartial treatment by the directors of these white-controlled cemeteries.

The reaction of the officials of Roseland Park Cemetery to Attorney Sugar's forceful letter, will be awaited with keen interest by the colored public and if the discrimination continues, it is believed certain that the case will be taken into the courts.

COLOR BAR ISSUE AT CEMETERY TO BE CARRIED BEFORE COURTS

Cemetery Officials Asked To Quote Authority For Stand

A new stage in the color bar controversy between the Roseland Park Cemetery and certain colored organizations represented by Attorney Maurice Sugar, was reached this week, when the attorney for the cemetery asked that more time be given him to examine the facts in the case. His letter to Attorney Sugar reads as follows:

March 1, 1935.

Dear Sir:

The Roseland Park Cemetery Association has placed in our hands for disposal your letter of February 19th. We are not prepared to give you a definite answer at the present time but will look into the matter both as to the fact and as to law.

Meanwhile will you kindly giverace discrimination and assert as the references to the law which that traffic congestion makes it you find in support of your con- necessary to rout colored funer- tentions? als through the rear gate.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Jas. Swan Eldridge

The pointed reply from Attorney Sugar to Mr. Eldridge, the legal representative of the cemetery is herewith reproduced as follows:

March 5, 1935.

Dear Sir:

We have your letter of March 1, 1935, in relation to the practice of The Roseland Park Cemetery of prohibiting Negro funerals from using the front gate of the cemetery.

We are pleased to note that you will look into the facts. We know that your investigation will confirm in every particular the facts which were revealed to us upon the investigation which we made.

We note your request that we give you the references to the law which we find in support of our contention. We hope that we are not to infer that The Roseland Park Cemetery is seeking to find some legal basis for continuing this vicious practice. Why not recognize this for what it is—a matter of racial discrimination? Why not discontinue this intolerable practice for the reason that it is a display of jim-crowism at its worst—regardless of the law?

We suggest to you that this is the light in which the whole matter should be viewed. We hope that you will not make it necessary for us to resort to the courts. May we have an early reply to the effect that The Roseland Park Cemetery will put an end to this racial discrimination, avoiding the necessity for airing the matter in the courts?

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Maurice Sugar

This controversy began several weeks ago, when an agent of Roseland Park blocked the passage to the cemetery and forced undertakers in charge of the funeral of the late Mrs. Minerva Green to stop at the front entrance and enter by the rear gate. It is reported colored funerals have prevously been barred from the front entrance on numerous occasions. The cemetery officials, however, deny charges of

WHITE STUDENTS JOIN PROTEST ON SOCIAL BARRIER

DETROIT, Mich., May 16—The second attempt in two years to keep Negro students of the Hamtramck High School from participating in school social activities failed last week when the majority of the white students joined with 23 colored members of the senior class in protesting the action of the minority group.

The first attempt to bar Negroes was made last May, when the senior class of the school attempted to sponsor a moonlight and not allow the colored students attend. This plan failed however, when Leroy G. White, cousin to G. Lake Imes, secretary of Tuskegee Institute, and Leonard Troutman, militant young Negro students, carried their protests to E. M. Conklin, principal of the school, who immediately placed his disapproval on the plan and ordered the school to withdraw from the affair.

The tronble this year started when Mitchell Chojnowski, president of the senior class, appointed White, director of publicity and placed Troutman on the ticket committee of the Senior prom, on May 18th, the most important affair of the current year.

A small portion of the white students angered because these two colored youths had been given higher posts than they set out to seek their removal, especially White's, because his position as Director of Publicity is one of the most important in the class. This angle was soon disposed of, however, when President Chojnowski refused to dismiss his appointees at any cost. The group then set out to formulate plans to stop Negroes from attending the Senior Prom. Realizing the uselessness of carrying their plans to the principal they tried to gain the confidence of the class sponsors, Alex Metlikowski, who was persuaded to tell Mr. Conklin, the principal, that due to the large number of students in the graduating class, everyone wouldn't be able to attend. He adviesd that a limited number of tickets be placed on sale.

Negro Newspapers Attacked

When the plan was presented to the student body as a whole, it brought mass indignation and lead to the attack of the Michigan World, a colored newspaper, of which White is Hamtramck editor, by a white girl student who felt that the prom shouldn't receive publicity in that paper. Her statement brought Leonard Troutman to his feet in defense of White's work in the class with many white students backing him up.

After this stormy session of the class, Metlikowski, the class sponsor, called Troutman aside and asked him to have the colored students limit themselves to thirty tickets for the prom or accept a separate affair. Troutman refused to do either, and informed his fellow students that their attitude was real.

YOUTH CONGRESS FIGHTS JIM-CROW

DETROIT, Mich., July 11—(By Arthur Randall Jr. for ANP)—Eight hundred young people, delegates to the second annual American Youth Congress, gathered from all parts of the United States, vociferously pledged to fight racial discrimination wherever it exists, and in demonstrating that their attitude was real, took up the cause of the Negro delegates in Detroit and acted against every indication of such discrimination.

Approximately 80 of the delegates at the Congress were Negroes being members of various State delegations which had hitch-hiked, walked and hoboed their way from as far as California and New York, to the assembly.

Much emphasis was laid upon the struggle for equality of minority groups and the problems of discrimination that came to light during the Congress, were promptly met by action on the part of the delegates.

Angelo Herndon, symbol of Southern injustice to the Negro, was nominated as president of the Congress and missed being elected by the narrow margin of 60 votes. He was appointed by the chairman as honorary president, but was pressed into service from the floor as vice-president of the Congress.

A Negro delegate from New York, Miss Elizabeth Scott, was unanimously elected secretary of the Congress, and Negroes were appointed to every primary committee of the Congress.

In addition to this, a special symposium to consider the problems of racial minorities was inaugurated into the group's program at the first session. This, at the request of a Negro delegate from Howard University.

Outside of the meetings of the Congress, the delegates acted against any business establishment that discriminated against Negro delegates, the white members of the group to which the Negroes belonged, lodging their protests in a body.

The restaurants refusing to serve Negroes were boycotted and picketed. The Pennsylvania delegation, 50 strong, called on the manager of one of the largest hotels in Detroit, the Ft. Wayne, and managed to obtain equal accommodations.

The Congress further went on record as opposing Italian aggression in Ethiopia, as standing by the Scottsboro boys until they are freed and as opposing imperialistic intervention in Cuba.

Youth Congress Wins Victory Against Negro Discrimination

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Mich., July 7.—The Second American Youth Congress now in session with 1,205 regular delegates and more than 1,000 registered observers, won a signal victory yesterday in a fight against Negro discrimination which is so strong in this city.

Last night, while 500 delegates were attending a dance at the Fort Wayne Hotel, two Negro delegates, attempting to get a soda at the drug store downstairs, were told they would be served only if they paid double. When this was reported to the delegates, there was a spontaneous outpouring from the ballroom. The delegates picketed the store, sang songs and cheered. At least 100 police and red squad men were called. The store was closed and the picketing was stopped.

A later attempt to reopen was met by another picket line. The delegates decided to prosecute the store on the basis of the Michigan Civil Rights law. This morning a delegation was informed by the management that there would be no more discrimination of Negroes at the store.

Reverend Gordon McWhirter, a California delegate, was arrested during the picketing, but the Congress quickly won his release.

This morning the Congress heard Harry F. Ward, national chairman of the League Against War and Fascism. Ward addressed himself chiefly to the delegates of religious bodies, pointing out that the struggle against reaction must be of greater concern to them than whatever differences they might have with the Communists and Socialists. He declared that Hearst and similar forces bring up such differences only to split the ranks of those moving in the direction of progress.

Stating definitely that a solution cannot be found in the present system, Dr. Ward declared that "a new social order will not come through love—a struggle must be conducted for it."

The audience stood up and cheered for several minutes when he ended.

1,205 Regular Delegates

Reports of the credentials committee showed 1,205 regular delegates, fraternal delegates and more than 1,000 registered observers. Eight hundred and forty-six organizations are represented, including 157 unions of which 93 belong to the A. F. of L., and the Central Labor bodies of Detroit, Toledo, Muskegon, Lansing and San Diego, all of whom sent delegates in spite of wires from William Green attacking the Congress.

Other representation includes 73 fraternal organizations, 48 churches, 67 anti-war bodies, 49 youth congress committees, 202 social and cultural groups, 40 student organizations and 52 settlement houses, six of them belonging to the Y.M.C.A. and 12 to the Y.W.C.A. Three C.C.C. groups are represented and nine political groups, including Socialists, Communists, Farmer-Labor, Epic and others.

The total membership of all groups represented reaches 1,350,000. While much of the representation is duplicated, the credentials committee pointed out that many delegates did not list their membership.

Fifty-three per cent of the delegates are below 21; 38 per cent be-

Discrimination - 1935

New Jersey

NEW YORK TIMES

FEB 11 1935

TRANSFER OF NEGROES IN SCHOOLS UPHELD

Jersey Board Sustains Action of Montclair Officials, Under Fire as Segregation.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 10.—Sustaining the Montclair School Board and Charles H. Elliott, State Education Commissioner, the State Board of Education has ruled that the local authorities are not attempting to segregate Negro pupils who live in the Marston Place section and have been attending the Nishuane School for fifteen years.

Parents of the children contended that after the Montclair board had handed down an order that all children of the neighborhood must switch from the Nishuane School to the recently enlarged Glenfield building, the order was enforced only upon Negro pupils.

Upon that point the State board made no comment, except that "it is within the discretion of the local board to grant or refuse to transfer a pupil to a school in a district other than the one in which the pupil resides."

Counsel for the Negroes charged the realignment of school districts two years ago was designed to segregate Negroes, but the State board observed that all the Montclair schools had the same teaching standards, and all accommodated both Negroes and whites.

"It appears," the board's opinion read, "that some apprehension of intended discrimination on account of race or color was expressed when the proposal to enlarge the Glenfield School was under consideration, but no contention that such fear was well founded is now pressed."

When a statement of a derogatory and libelous nature is made, it must be backed by facts in order to show that the statement is not prompted by prejudice and malevolence. . . .

Your magazine has a great influence on its readers. When a magazine of your high calibre prints an anti-Semitic item, the damage is far greater than one printed in a less reliable periodical.

JACK BRAVERMAN

New York City

. . .

Sirs:

. . . I feel that your magazine has lost its appeal to me, a Jew and an American, and am, therefore, canceling my subscription.

MAX KATZ

Brooklyn, N. Y.

. . .

Sirs:

. . . Since when is [Policy Racketeer] Dutch Schultz, quondam resident of these parts, a Jew? If you have names of persons who are conducting a policy racket, I know of several agencies to whom such information would be extremely helpful.

Conducting or owning a brothel is a crime, as defined by Section 1146 of the Penal Law and unless you have information substantiating your assertions you have committed a gross libel upon a whole people. . . .

ABRAHAM WILSON
Counselor at Law

New York City

. . .

Sirs:

Even non-Jews must protest when TIME stoops to contemptible indoctrination of hatreds by . . . failing to qualify the last three sentences of paragraph 13 under Races in its April 1 issue.

TIME is derelict in reportorial duty when alleging cons without such pros as:

1) Persecution's lash has brought no white man closer to the Negro than the Jew.

2) The Jew's philanthropies to Negroes have been second to no other white man's.

3) Jewish sponsorship of Negro entertainment, in Harlem and out, has tempted its greatest white patronage and brought stardom to many a colored entertainer.

4) The Jew's landlordship to the Negro is one of circumstance rather than design, for Harlem's color once was predominantly Jewish-white, and when the better Negro sought a better-than-slum home only the compassionate Jew would suffer him to rent such a domicile. The influx of all other Negroes soon forced the Jew out but into the housing business. . . .

CHAS. L. APPLETON

New York City

Jews in Harlem

Sirs:

Please do not renew my subscription which expires this month. Reason: Races in April 1 issue. . . .

After presenting an excellent analysis of the Harlem riot, the writer declares that Harlem's unique assets are flagrantly exploited by whites; Jews own the successful colored bands, the Cotton Club, all Harlem's saloons, its brothels, its $50,000,000 a year policy game business, its markets and most of its real estate.

The implication is obvious. A reader in California, Illinois, Texas and any other State outside of New York can come to but one conclusion: The Jews are flagrantly exploiting Harlem and are solely responsible for its plight. Have you proof that Jews own all the saloons? Have you proof that Jews own all the brothels?

In its generalization on Harlem TIME erred in the following particulars: 1) Harlem saloons are owned and operated mainly by Italians, not Jews. 2) Prostitution in Harlem, disregarding ownership of property on which it takes place, is a business conducted chiefly by Negroes, not Jews.

In Harlem "Dutch" Schultz, whose real name is Arthur Flegenheimer and who has been publicly accused of controlling the policy racket, is generally believed to be a German Jew. The important "bankers" in the policy racket have Jewish names.

Harlem's famed dance bands (Duke Ellington, Cab Calloway, Mills Blue Rhythm) are controlled by Mills Artists Inc. Mr. Irving Mills is a Jew.

TIME regrets if its errors as well as its facts created an impression that Jews were solely responsible for Harlem's . . . an impression as inad . . . is false.—ED.

NEGRO VICTIMS OF ACCIDENTS LEFT ON ROAD

Ambulance Takes 2 Whites; Wealthy Matron Dies

MADISON, N. J. (UNP)—Mrs. Ella Skinner, prominent and wealthy social matron here was killed at dawn Saturday in a terrific auto collision at Springfield enroute home with friends from the season's most fashionable dance, the Omega formal in Newark.

Mrs. Sue Graddick of Morristown, beautiful and well known wife of Dr. Lester W. Graddick, lies in Morristown Hospital suffering from a concussion of the brain sustained in the crash.

Dr. Graddick, driver of the car and John Skinner, postal official and husband of the dead woman, were slightly injured.

The Graddick's new car was struck a smashing blow as Graddick turned off the Road-of-the-Seven Bridges between Newark and the Morristown Road. A car containing Mr. and Mrs. Leo Flamely, East Orange, and H. Strake, Morristown, all white, collided with Graddick's car just as each was making the turn, traveling in opposite directions.

An ambulance was rushed from Overlook Hospital in nearby Summit. It carried Mr. and Mrs. Flamely, the white injured. It's driver failed to interest himself in the condition of the colored victims, Mrs. Skinner dying and Mrs. Graddick in serious condition.

Dr. Charles F. Gibson of Summit and Mrs. Gibson came along, recognized the torn and battered Graddick car, and rushed the two women to Overlook Hospital. A quick examination of Mrs. Skinner's injuries revealed only a major head operation could save her life. A Newark specialist was called.

Mrs. Graddick's apparently slight wounds were dressed and she and Gidson returned to Springfield police quarters where Dr. Graddick and Skinner had gone to report the accident. Police held Graddick in Springfield for several hours, then took him to Elizabeth where he was held on a manslaughter charge. He was released later in the morning. Such a charge is customarily laid against drivers in Jersey when a passenger is killed.

Gibson, Mrs. Graddick, and Skinner were arriving in Springfield police headquarters when the captain's phone rang. He slowly turned toward the three: "That was the hospital calling," he said slowly. "Mrs. Skinner has just died." Skinner collapsed at the news. Mrs. Graddick became hysterical. Dr. Graddick himself, who was awaiting police action, also took the bereaved. After Mrs. Skinner's arrival at the hospital there was not enough time for a specialist to rush from Newark for the operation to remove a blood clot, the only action which could have saved her.

Dr. Graddick remained in charge of Springfield police, Mrs. Graddick, Skinner, and the Gibsons drove on to the Skinner mansion in Madison and thence to the Graddicks in Morristown. On the way Mrs. Graddick started to complain of severe pains.

When she reached home Dr. Gibson examined her and found her in need of immediate medical attention. He called in Dr. Harold Scott of Morristown. The physicians rushed her to Morristown Hospital where an Xray showed brain concussion. She was reported resting easily Saturday night.

At Overlook Hospital the night nurse shift was undermanned. Mrs. Skinner needed constant attention as the operation was awaited. Mrs. Gibson volunteered to assume nurse duty in the emergency. The hospital, whose ambulance driver failed to examine the colored injured, accepted Mrs. Gibson's offer with gratitude.

Later in the morning Dr. James Whettmore of Morristown, who with Mrs. Whettmore are intimate friends of the accident victims, took general charge of the situation. Rumors of the accident at first had Whettmore a victim, but he was not near the accident scene. Whettmore is son of a famous family. His father was president of the City Council of a Florida city.

N.J. Civil Rights Bill Preferred on Calendar

TRENTON, N.J.—The passage of the Burrell Civil Rights Bill in the New Jersey Senate seemed almost assured for this week' session when Majority Leader John C. Barbour of Passaic agreed to have it on the calendar in a preferred position.

A majority of the members of the Senate have pledged their votes and only one member could be found who expressed opposition. The bill is known as Assembly 325 and was introduced by Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell of Essex County, the only colored member of the New Jersey Legislature.

Assembly 325 passed the lower House nearly two months ago without a dissenting vote and is being sponsored in the Senate by Senator Joseph G. Wolber of Essex County. Due to opposition from two members of the Senate Judiciary Committee the bill was held up for some time but was finally released from committee on Monday, May 13. One minor concession was made to the opponents of the bill while numerous changes in the legal terms made at the request of Assemblyman Burrell have materially strengthened the measure.

OPPOSITION OF HOTEL OWNERS IN JERSEY FAILS

Measure to Curtail Jim Crow Practices In District o Columbia Introduced In House—Would Impose Stiff Fines.

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

TRENTON, N. J., June 13—Assemblyman Mercer J. Burrell practically won his fight to give New Jersey a stronger Civil Rights Law Monday night, when the House of Assembly concurred in the Senate Amendments to his bill.

The bill, supported by Assemblyman Jos. Altman, Thos. D. Taggert, Jr. and Edward J. Knight, triumphed over the organized opposition of a hotel lobby, who contended the measure was directed against white hotels as a form of "racket."

Democratic leaders lined up solidly behind Assemblyman Burrell. The bill now goes to Governor Harold G. Hoffman for signature.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13—A Civil Rights Bil for the District of Columbia was introduced in the House last Thursday by Representative Herman P. Kopplemann Democrat, of Connecticut.

The bill provides a penalty of not less than $100 no more than $500 to be recovered in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by the person aggrieved from any person who shall refuse to any person equal accommodations or privileges in any public place.

The refusal of equal accommodations or privileges by the terms of the bill is made a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500 or imprisonment of not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Segregation and discrimination on account of color are generally practiced in the District of Columbia. The government itself sets the example which is followed by owners and operators of hotels, restaurants and places of amusement.

In the public parks in the District of Columbia colored people are restricted to the use of certain golf courses, tennis courts, baseball diamonds. In those public buildings where there are cafeterias, colored government employes are segregated.

Separate schools and separate swimming pools are maintained The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has upheld covenants in deeds prohibiting the sale, rental or leasing of property in certain areas to colored people or its occupancy by them.

In the House restaurant colored people are denied service. Only in a few department stores, which have large colored patronage, are colored people served in the lunchrooms and at the soda fountains. In none of the downtown theaters or places of amusement are they admitted.

There is no law in effect which directs the segregation of colored persons or discrimination against them in public places, but in the cases in which suits have been filed only nominal damages have been allowed.

N. J. Civil Rights Bill now Awaits Governor's Pen

TRENTON, N.J—The long and hard fight to give New Jersey a stronger civil rights law was practically won, Monday night, when the Assembly concurred in the Senate amendments.

The measure now goes to Governor Hoffman for signature to the Burrell civil rights bill.

Last-minute opposition from a strong lobby of seashore hotel men was overcome when Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell, sponsor of the bill, was able to secure the support of Assemblymen Joseph Altman and Thomas D. Taggert, Jr., of Atlantic City, and Edward J. Knight, of Monmouth County.

The bill was passed in the Senate on May 20, and received in the House on May 28. The hotel lobby was on hand in full force and had convinced leaders in both parties that the bill was directed against the hotels as a form of racket.

Assemblyman Burrell called on Essex County Democratic leaders, including Assistant Prosecutor J. Bernard Johnson and Dr. James Lee, who, with Democratic leaders form Hudson County, brought pressure on Mayor Frank Hague, Democratic leader of the state, and word was passed to Minority Leader John J. Rafferty, to get behind the bill.

The Republicans, who had been influenced by the hotel interests, had no leader when Assemblyman Altman lined up for the measure.

WILL PUT TEETH IN OLD CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

TRENTON, N. J., March 28.—The New Jersey House of Assembly in session last Tuesday by unanimous vote adopted amendments to the Civil Rights Law proposed by Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell as Assembly Bill No. 625. The Burrell Civil Rights Bill" makes certain vital changes in the amounts to be awarded the aggrieved party as costs of court and attorney fee in an action on account of discrimination in a public place.

No attempt has been made to change the N. J. Civil Rights Law since 1921, when former Assemblyman Walter B. Alexander sponsored a bill which eliminated the notorious "Overseer of the Poor" clause. Under this section, adopted in 1917, all suits and prosecutions for violations of the Civil Rights Law were to be brought by the Overseers of the Poor of the various municipalities and counties of the State, and arrgerieved party was denied the right to appear with his own counsel. During the period from 1917 to 1921 no Overseer of the Poor in the entire State ever had time or courage to prosecute any violator of the Civil Rights Law.

The 1921 act gave the aggrieved party the right to bring suit and employ his own counsel. However, time disclosed a number of loopholes whereby courts ruled that the law was not mandatory as to the payment of attorney fees, and only required payment of the actual amount expended to start the suit by the aggrieved party. Persons bringing action under the 1921 law were compelled not only to expend large sums of money in connection with the prosecution of the action, but had to pay counsel fees with no practical opportunity for reimbursement out of the proceeds of the suit.

The "Burrell Civil Rights Bill" increases the maximum attorney fee from $50 under the old act to $100, and makes the payment mandatory. It also provides for the payment of full taxed costs which will more than cover any actual expenditure by the aggrieved party in connection with court costs, witness fees, filing court orders etc.

The bill now goes to the New Jersey Senate where it will be sponsored by State Senator Joseph G. Wolber of Essex County. Considerable opposition is anticipated in the Senate, and branches of the N. A. A. C. P. fraternal, religious and civic organizations are urging the colored citizens to contact all members of the Senate in the interest of the bill which has been approved by the National office of the N. A. A. C. P.

Among the Essex County leaders in securing support for the bill are: Oliver W. Brown, city editor of the Newark Herald; Harold A. Lett, secretary of the N. J. Urban League; Rev. H. T. Borders, pastor of Hopewell Baptist Church; Bertram Bland of the Young Republicans of Essex County; Samuel Scott, Young Republican leader of Hudson County; Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Darden; James H. Fultz of the State Association of Elks; Prof. Joseph Bailey, James H. Lindsey, Dr. E. S. Ballou, Dr. C. O. Hilton, Miss Lillian Anthony, Dr. J. B. Parks, Mrs. Mary E. Burrell, Dr. Walter G. Alexander, Dr. J. LeRoy Baxter and Attorney J. Bernard Johnson, Essex County Democratic leaders; J. H. Tanner and Mrs. Sue Graddick of Morristown.

Assemblyman Burrell has made a remarkable record in the present session. He was honored by appointment on five major committees of the House, including the Inaugural Committee in charge of the inauguration of Governor Harold G. Hoffman. He is the chairman of both the Ways and Means Committee and the Grounds and Public Buildings Committee. Another important appointment was as chairman of a special committee to investigate and report on Public Utility rate bills. He introduced a total of 24 bills and resolutions, covering civil service, veterans, taxation, public health and many other important subjects of public interest.

Aside from the new Civil Rights Bill his principal activity in the interest of the race was the passage of Assembly Joint Resolution 3, memoralizing Congress to pass an Anti-lynching law. This measure passed both the House and Senate last month by unanimous vote, was signed by Governor Harold G. Hoffman and was read before the United States Senate by Vice President Garner, and before the House by Speaker Byrnes.

Discrimination—1935

New Jersey

Anti-Jimcrow Parley Called In New Jersey

Daily Worker, p. 1, 8-17-35

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 16.—Many local organizations have rallied to the campaign initiated by the American Youth Congress here against Jim-Crow discrimination in local theatres and have elected delegates to a conference called by the Congress for Monday night at the Sharon Baptist Church, 1430 Throop Avenue. The conference will also serve to mobilize mass defense for Ethiopia against the attack of Italian Fascism.

Organizations which have already elected delegates to the conference and sent protests to the local theatres include the Hodcarriers' Union, Carpet Workers' Union, Republican Club, Re-employment and Social Service Society, Colored Civic League of Franklin Township, Social Chaps and the Community Welfare Society.

The following prominent individuals have also endorsed the campaign to smash discrimination against the Negro people: Rev. Lee of Sharon Baptist Church; Rev. Augustus Chancy, Mr. Thomson, president of the Community Civic League; Rev. Palmer, Dr. Howell, Dr. Massey and Charles Dunn, vice-president of the Colored Civic League of Franklin Township.

The anti-Jim-Crow struggle is being organized around a test case made by the Congress when two Negroes were refused orchestra seats in the three local theatres, the Strand, State and Opera House. Witnesses to the refusal were two white persons, Rev. Palmer and Alan Silver, secretary of the New Brunswick American Youth Congress, who were sold orchestra seats immediately after the Negroes were refused such seats.

A. J. Isserman, an attorney of the American Civil Liberties Union, it taking legal action against the theatres on the basis of the New Jersey Civil Rights Act, which makes it a misdemeanor to discriminate against any person on account of race, color, religion, etc.

Discrimination – 1935

New York.

The Cost of Equality

THE SUCCESSFUL battle to force appointment of Negroes to the lay and professional staffs of the new Queens General Hospital cost the Committee for Equal Opportunity $232.11, according to a report submitted by Mrs. Geraldine Chaney and Thomas Baker.

This money was spent for mailing, stationery, rentals, and printing. No one received any pay for his work in securing the appointment of five Negro doctors in this city institution.

The committee raised $102.25 by giving benefits. The rest came from the pockets of the leaders and masses who are committed to the policy of fighting for full equality of opportunity.

The job is not finished. Let Mrs. Chaney and Mr. Baker tell you:

"But our work is not finished. There are other mass meetings to be held and notices to be mailed out. We are campaigning now to have Negroes appointed to non-medical jobs in the hospital, and to open it to Negro nurses, too.

"We are fighting discrimnation on several fronts. The relief situation in this county, the double rent standard and some of our housing horrors, the city's neglect of Jamaica in the matter of playground facilities—these are just a few of the tasks still ahead.

"We need money to push this fight. We believe our record of achievement entitles us to go before the public, both Negro and white, and ask financial support in this fight against discrimination."

The Committee for Equal Opportunity has headquarters at 106-32 New York boulevard, Jamaica, L. I. Whether you send a quarter or $50 is not important. Send something.

Celler's Resolution Rapped in New York

Afro American 2-16-35

NEW YORK. — Harassed by questioners who opposed his U.S. House of Representatives resolution to create a separate industrial commission for the minority group, Congressman Emanuel Celler, of Brooklyn, threatened to withdraw his bill from the judiciary committee, during the Men's Day program at the Mother A.M.E. Zion Church, last week.

When the Congressman offered to answer questions, Darwin W. Telesford, assistant attorney general, asked if similar bills were sponsored by Jews, Italians, and other races. The Congressman answered that he failed to see the need of such a bill for these groups. He said his bill had been endorsed by James Weldon Johnson, Kelly Miller and Congressman A. W. Mitchell.

Assemblyman James E. Stevens asked how the proposed fact-finding commission could disseminate information any better than the newspapers are now doing. Questions by John M. Royal, Elizabeth R. Haynes and others indicated that the audience thought that the bill would come under the category of class legislation. Celler was told that his bill would set up a superiority complex among whites or an inferiority complex within the minority group.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Eagle

MAY 5 1935

Pickets Protest Discrimination; 15 Are Arrested

Police Break Up Demonstration in Negro Behalf at Coney Island

Fifteen persons, including two Negroes and four women, were arrested yesterday as a result of a massed picketing demonstration on the boardwalk, protesting an alleged discrimination against Negro bathers by the management of the Parkway Baths at the foot of Ocean Parkway.

The arrests followed repeated orders on the part of police that the pickets break up the boardwalk demonstration in accord with the city ordinance prohibiting demonstrations on the walk without a permit from the Borough President.

Placards carried by the pickets stated that "In the United States its the Negro, in Germany the Jew." Several of the signs carried copies of the Declaration of Independence which inspired patriotic assertions that "'all men are created equal, yet they are not."

Twelve of the arrests were made shortly after noon, others later in the day.

The prisoners were Jack Green (Negro), 326 Lenox Ave., Manhattan; Ise Peters (Negro), 326 Lenox Ave., Manhattan; Jane Carson (white), who gave the same address as the two Negroes; Michael Cohen, 3200 Ocean Ave.; Jack Berger, 181 E. 101st St., Manhattan; Victor Knorn, 3200 Coney Island Ave.; Joseph Marks, 3200 Coney Island Ave.; Charles Thompson, 2705 86th St.; Hubert Faini, 3054 Brighton 5th St.; Joe Louis, 3054 Bright 5th St.; Arthur Marrow, 327 W. 17th St., Manhattan, and Michael Piso, 2900 Coney Island Ave., which according to police is the local headquarters of the Communist party; Sadie Hemp, 22, of 106 Avenue X; Rose Nelson, 30, of 3033 Coney Island Ave., and Josephine Wharton, 20, of 2805 W. 2d St.

DENIED ENTRY AT BATHHOUSE

Amsterdam News New York N.Y. 5-18-35

Leaders Start Court Action to End Bar at County Center

Refused admittance to the bathing pavillion at Playland, Westchester County's publicly-owned recreational center, on one occasion and forced to use a side entrance on another, two of Westchester's civic leaders have instituted criminal proceedings against an attendant there and launched a new campaign against racial discrimination at the tax-supported center.

The criminal action was taken by Randel Toliver, president of the Colored Democratic Clubs of Westchester, and Mrs. Maggie Rogers, prominent leader of the women's division of the New York Elks. A warrant was sought and secured for a white attendant after two parties of Negroes had been humiliated and denied entrance there on July 28 and July 31.

The first incident occurred on Sunday, July 28, when Mr. Toliver and a group of friends requested admittance to the swimming pavillion. The party included Curtis Ruth of Yonkers, Charles Alexander of White Plains, William Thomas of New Rochelle and Stanley Morris of Yonkers.

On the following Wednesday, Mr. Toliver returned to the bathing pavillion with Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Harriett Townes, Mrs. Epps and Mrs. Toliver. Three of the women, whose skins were very fair, were admitted to the pool, but Mr. Toliver and Mrs. Rogers, both of whom are darker, were detained and forced to sign a blue slip containing an unusual number of waivers of their rights.

The attendant then led the couple to a side entrance and ushered them into the pavillion. Despite protests, he would not allow them to use the regular entrance. The political leader then took the number of the attendant and through his lawyer, Lucius L. Delany, 2305 Seventh avenue, Manhattan, instituted the criminal proceedings.

Pointing to the same charges of racial discrimination which had been raised against the tax-supported center in 1933, Mr. Toliver announced that the Negro residents of Westchester would fight to the finish on the question.

At the time of the 1933 fight, A. W. Lawrence, white president of the Westchester County Park Commission wrote Jesse J. Harvey, leader of a group of prominent Negroes who protested the bias, saying:

"I am authorized to re-state the position the Commission has always taken, and that is to operate the public properties in its charge for the benefit of the people of Westchester without regard to race, creed or color."

Playland Beach Ban Fought By Sculptress

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—Miss Grace Mott Johnson, well-known sculptress, who has long been interested in the work of the N. A. A. C. P., is seeking to build a test case against the discrimination against Negro citizens at Playland, the Westchester County public resort on Long Island Sound near Rye, N. Y. Miss Johnson has made the preliminary inquiries herself and asserts that some of the authorities at Playland have been evasive, while others have told her that Negroes were barred.

Some years ago the Westchester County branches of the N. A. A. C. P. united and brought the Playland discrimination before the county board of commissioners. At that time there was a great deal of publicity and the director of Playland was ousted from his position because of alleged mismanagement of funds as well as discrimination against colored county citizens. Since that agitation there has been more caution exercises at Playland, and while Negroes have not been absolutely barred, they have been embarrassed and made to feel unwelcome. While Playland is a public resort maintained by the county, it is a rather expensive place located near the exclusive village of Rye, and its appointments are in keeping with Westchester's reputation of being "a multi-millionaire county."

Miss Johnson says she will seek to get a strong legal case against the resort. She has been active and helpful in the fight for the Costigan-Wagner bill, and during her stay some years ago in New Mexico she fought against discrimination and unjust court trials of Negroes and Mexicans in that state.

"For White Only"

THIS SUMMER, as in the past for a number of years, we hear new charges of racial discrimination being hurled at Playland, the tax-supported recreation center in Westchester county. Negroes, it seems, are denied the privileges of the bath house and insulted, humiliated and discouraged in attempts to use the beach.

In seeking entrance to the bathing pavilion, some Negroes have been told that they should get special permits and others have been directed to side entrances. Once this summer an investigator was told that Negroes were welcome to sit on the beach only if they came as servants to whites.

Playland was built with public money, and its deficits, if any, come from the pockets of all the citizens without regard to race or color.

Patently, Westchester's Negro citizens cannot afford to submit to this indignity. There is a civil rights law which guarantees all citizens equal public accommodations. The law provides for damages and for criminal action. We believe that the Supreme Court also would grant an injunction prohibiting denial of equal rights by the Westchester County Recreation Commission and all officials of Playland.

Woolworth Sued for Jim Crow

Claiming race discrimination at the lunch counter of the F. W. Woolworth store at 625 Broadway, Lola Hayes and Genevieve Robinson this week entered suit in Lake Superior court for damages of $100 each.

According to the complaint, on August 7 both women went to the Woolworth counter for food. But the waitresses, seeing both were colored, refused to serve them on the grounds they were Negroes and did not cater to Negroes. No other reason for the attitude was given.

The Woolworth stores enjoy a large colored patronage. In Chicago several years ago during a newspaper campaign for jobs in proportion to trade, the southside Woolworth stores held off longer than any and hired Negro clerks only after a long siege of picketing had all but wrecked the business.

White Crusaders in Pa. War on Equal Rights Measure

Organization Formed to Move Mason - Dixon Line North.

DISTRIBUTE LEAFLETS TO SPREAD HATE

Pamphlet Contains Incendiary Material.

NEW YORK—That the spirit of the Ku Klux Klan is not dead, but has merely taken on a new name is evidenced in the formation of a new group known as "The White Crusaders," who are spreading race hatred throughout Pennsylvania.

From Ellsworth, Pa., the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has received a crude leaflet headed "The White Crusaders are here to chase the N—— out of Pennsylvania."

Certain white groups in Pennsylvania are tremendously excited because the legislature passed an equal rights law which goes into effect September 1. The White Crusaders represent only the rabble-rousers, but many "respectable" whites are said to be bitterly opposed to the law.

Same as New York

"The Pennsylvania law is almost word for word the same law which has been on the statute books of New York State since 1918," the NAACP declared.

"Illinois has a similar law, and so has Ohio. New Jersey passed a new and stronger law this year sponsored by Assemblyman Mercer Burrell. Massachusetts and Connecticut have such laws as do Nebraska and Michigan. The same kind of law failed to pass in the Indiana legislature by only eight votes. Pennsylvania is far behind the trend of the times."

Philadelphia Bitter

The NAACP said it was informed that Philadelphia, the "Cradle of Liberty," and the "City of Brotherly Love," was most bitter over the law. In this city, with over two million population, 220,000 of which is colored, a colored person has a hard time buying a sandwich any where outside the "colored" district. For years, Philadelphia theatres have refused to allow colored people to sit on the first floor. Practically the same conditions exist in Pittsburgh.

The complete Crusader leaflet follows:

THEY'RE HERE
THE WHITE CRUSADERS

Here to chase the N—— out to Pennsylvania and make it a safe State for our mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters. Here to give Pennsylvania back to the white man, to live in peacefully.

And if necessary to make the supreme sacrifices but with a pledge signed in our own blood. That for every ounce of white blood spilled, there will be tons of N—— blood spilled.

We were honest, law-abiding citizens until the N—— used his influence to have a so-called Equal Rights bill passed by a group of selfish politicians. We did not want to discriminate against the N——. Everyone seemed to be satisfied, but we must have treated the N—— too good. He wants the same privileges as the white man, especially with the white woman. Wake up, white man, decency requires it. The N—— asked for this and we are going to give it to him and give it to him right.

Any white man that upholds a N—— will be treated the same as a N——.

Do your part to help move the Mason and Dixon's line north of Pennsylvania.

Crusaders are here, there, and everywhere. Co-operate join. We'll be with you until the State belongs to the white man.

Don't destroy, pass along to another white.

A statement from the NAACP expressed surprise that so much comment has arisen in Pennsylvania over this law.

U. of Md. Petitions to Keep School for Whites Only

Petition Declares Parents of Students Will Make Them Leave School.

FATHER OF 3 GIRLS FEARS FOR DAUGHTERS

Acting Prexy Does Not Want Responsibility.

A petition, based largely on the dangers of race intermingling, has been filed in the University of Maryland case, it was revealed this week, asking the court of appeals to hear the litigation before the September term of the institution begins.

In the petition, Charles T. LeViness, white, assistant attorney general, claims that both the university authorities and parents of the students are in a virtual uproar about the destroying of the school's color bar by Judge Eugene O'Donne, white, when he ruled that Donald Gaines Murray, Amherst graduate, should be admitted to the law school.

A letter from one parent declares that three of his girls, who are attending the school, will be withdrawn if the institution does not remain lily-white.

Washingtonean Writes

The writer of this letter is George M. Quirk, white, of 1305 Delafield Place, Northwest, Washington.

The missive is addressed to H. C. Byrd, white, the acting president of the school.

"I received information from a colored man engaged in educational work in Washington that a recent decision of the court in Baltimore opens the University of Maryland to colored people this fall.

"I am vitally interested in knowing whether this information is correct, as I have three daughters there and naturally would not want them to remain there. I would appreciate an immediate answer so that I can make other arrangements before the school term begins.

"I cannot understand why this information, if true, is being withheld from the parents of the student body, thereby not allowing them sufficient time to make other arrangements."

Prexy Sees Trouble

This communication is included in the petition to the court and is followed by another written by Mr. Byrd.

The acting president's statement is:

"The order of the court to admit a colored person to our law school has created a situation which may be disastrous for the university.

"Under the law, I am responsible for all discipline in the university, but if the order of the lower court is carried out, I should not like to be held responsible for what may happen.

"With five hundred girls on the campus at College Park and with girls entering the Baltimore schools in constantly increasing numbers, the seriousness of the situation, financially and in many other respects cannot be overestimated."

Mr. LeViness's petition sets forth that so many students will leave the university if the policy of exclusion is abandoned that it may be necessary to close some of the academic courses and refrain from paying professors because of the resulting financial loss.

2,000 Whites Attend

The petition further declares that:

"There are approximately 2,000 white students enrolled at College Park, 500 of whom are females, and there will be numerous withdrawals, particularly of the females, if the order of the lower court is allowed to stand.

"This traditional policy of separating the races is for the benefit of the colored as well as the white citizens of our community and undoubtedly has been a leading cause of the present amicable relations which exist in the State between the two races.

"The University of Maryland is only partially supported by the State and depends very largely upon the income from the student tuition fees and other similar charges. The withdrawal of a considerable number of students will leave the university without funds for its current operation."

Seek Action Now

It is requested that the case, which is set for the October term of court, be heard in August in order to obtain a decision immediately.

Since Mr. Murray's admission to the law school was made mandatory by Judge O'Dunne, several other persons have applied to the law school, the school of pharmacy and to the undergraduate institution at College Park.

None of these applications have been officially acted upon by the university, but the admission of Mr. Murray is assured on September 26, unless the court of appeals reverses Judge O'Dunne's verdict or refuses to hear the case in August but grants a stay of the lower court order.

Discrimination—1935

New York.

PLAYLAND OFFICIAL FINED $150 FOR RACIAL BIAS AT AMUSEMENT CENTER

Jury Of All White Citizens In Rye Court Finds Woman Ticket Seller Guilty For Refusing To Sell Bathing Beach Accommodations To Group

The New York State Penal Law which makes it a misdeamor to disciminate by reason of race, color, creed or previous condition of servitude.

RYE, N. Y.—A jury of all white citizens here September 20. found Mrs. Clifford J. Lambeau. 22 years old, of 240 Waverly place. New York City, guilty of having discriminated against Negroes at Playland Park, the Westchester County operated amusement center here. The verdict was returned in two minutes.

The case was instituted by a group of local residents with the aid of the N. A. A. C. P., which has for some time been trying to break up discriminatory practices at this park. The complainants were Dr. George Banks, Dr. Uriel Gunthrop, and Marvin Brown, all residents of this county. They were supported in their accusation by Miss Grace Mott Johnson, an artist of Pleasantville, N. Y. Miss Johnson is white.

According to the complainants, they tried to buy tickets of admission to the public bathing beach at Playland last August 23. Mrs. Lambeau, they said, was selling tickets at a booth. When they laid down money for the tickets the girl said they would first have have to obtain permits. She told them that one of the officials was empowered to issue permits and that he could not be found inside the gates. When they asked permission to see the official the three said Mrs. Lambeau explained to them that no one could pass the gate without a ticket and that they could not buy a ticket without a permit. Thus it was charged that a vicious circle of discrimination was being practiced by the park and Mrs. Lambeau.

New York, N. Y.

During the hearing the spectators —mostly Negroes — constantly applauded the testimony of the complainants and at times hissed Frank Claydon, deputy county attorney, who without allowing his client to take the stand, tried to prove that there was no discrimination in the county-owned park. Miss Johnson, who said she was interested in a square deal for Negroes, testified she was present when the Negroes were refused admission.

The charge against Mrs. Lambeau was based on Section 514 of the

Bronx, N.Y. Home News

NOV 14 1935

Westchester Fights Fine Over Playland Color Ban

Appealing the conviction of Mrs. Clifford J. Lambeau, 22, 240 Waverly Pl., in Rye Police Court on Sept. 30, for discriminating against colored patrons at Playland, Westchester County has obtained a hearing in County Court before Judge Gerald Nolan.

Mrs. Lambeau, a ticket seller at the county-owned park was fined $150 by Judge Edward N. Edwards. The County contends that the verdict was against the weight of evidence.

Another Rye jury last night acquitted Sylvia Friedland, another ticket seller at Playland. The charge against both women was violation of Section 514 of the State penal law making it a misdemeanor to discriminate at a public place because of race, color or creed.

The complainants testified they were refused admittance to Playland because of color. A few weeks after the incident a third Playland ticket seller was fined $50 on the same grounds.

N A A C P Protests Barring Of Colored Amateur Hour Winner

New York, November 8.—Vigorous protest was made today by the N. A. A. C. P. to Major Bowes, of the famous Major Bowes' Original Amateur Hour and to the Chase and Sahborn Company, at the barring of Miss Otis Holley, colored soprano, who was denied opportunity to go on tour by Major Bowes because of her color. The New York World Telegram quotes Major Bowes as stating: "This is an unpleasant situation, but hotels would refuse to receive her, there would be trouble at restaurants, theatre dressing room problems, and difficulties on Pullman cars. One colored girl we sent out gave up and came home."

The NAACP, in writing Major Bowes, praised him for his previous "freedom from petty racial prejudices and your fine attitude toward such Negro singers as Edward Matthews and Paul Robeson." Major Bowes was informed that it did not question his motives, but instead questioned and challenged his timidity in facing race prejudice. Pointing out that Negro artists in the theatre and on the concert platform do travel in all parts of America and even though they do meet discrimination in hotels, restaurants and other places, manage to survive, Major Bowes is asked not only to give Miss Holley the opportunity to travel with the other amateur hour winners, to correct an injustice to Miss Holley, but in order that he may not "destroy or mar the esteem in which many Negroes and white people hold you, nor to alienate many Negro users of the products of the Chase and Sanborn Company."

Major Bowes replied to the Association's protest by stating that its letter was "based upon complete misinformation", thus implying that the World Telegram was not speaking truthfully. Major Bowes asserted that he had several Negroes in the traveling amateur troops and that he had never discriminated for or against any race, creed or color. He stated, also, that many Negroes appear on his amateur programs and that he has received many letters of thanks from colored people and from Negro newspapers. However, he did not state anything about Miss Holley or explain why she had not been sent out with one of the traveling troops.

11-23-35

Joint Conference To Picket WPA Offices Over Discrimination

Charging that discrimination is prevalent in the WPA and that all of their attempts to discuss the matter with Victor Ridder have been evaded, the Joint Conference Against Discriminatory Practices announced this week that they planned an intensive picketing campaign of Ridder's office at 11th Eighth Ave. Preparations are also in the making, it was said, to hold a mass trial of Ridder at which all the grievances of the Joint Conference would be aired.

Meanwhile, in a statement to the press, last week, Ridedr asserted that the committee he appointed to investigate the charges of discrimination in the WPA was working smoothly and that results were being produced.

"This Committee," said Rider, "is proceeding to tackle the jobs that come up day by day. Since its appointment, representatives of the committee have been present each day at our Intake Office, at 18th street and Sixth avenue. Applicants sent in from the various Home Relief Bureau Precincts to fill requisitions for employees report there. By being on the spot, as it were, the Committee is able to discover instantly any possible discrimination in the case of the rejected applicants and to rectify the injustice at once.

"Since the appointment of the committee, there has been a steady rise in the percentage of Negroes assigned to WPA jobs. It has risen from 9.8 per cent of the total number of WPA workers to 11.2 per cent as of November 1."

Ridder, while pointing out that not all of the alleged discrimination is against Negroes, further declared that the committee has taken up each individual complaint of discrimination, has gone into the merits of the case, and in many instances has been able to make satisfactory adjustments.

Asked as to what disposition would be made of the $466,196, the part of the funds made available by the federal government for the use of the WPA here, which are to be used in community service programs, Ridder said that the money would be applied to projects already being carried on and expressed strong doubt that any of it would be used to open any new projects.

The Houseworkers' Projcet, providing employment for a number of women and girls, is being continued in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn, it was learned, but had been abolished in Richmond and Queens.

Arnold Johnson, chairman of the Joint Conference Against Discriminatory Practices, declared that Ridder has consistently sought to evade the issue when it came to doing anything about discrimination. Declaring that Ridder had "thrown up a smoke screen of talk, press releases memoranda and committtees," Johnson asserted that the WPA head, after promising at a conference with the organization on November 6, to appoint two of their members to the committee of eighteen, not only failed to do so in spite of the fact that the Joint Conference sent him the names, but has accomplished nothing in the way of wiping out discrimination and the plans for the picket line and mass trial were being taken up as a result.

WPA DISCRIMINATION

VICTOR RIDDER, new head of the Works Progress Administration in this city, has openly declared his intentions of doing away with discrimination. For such an intention, Ridder is to be commended, and The Age gladly offers its aid to make such a campaign successful.

The sincerity of Ridder — or any other person in a similar position — however, will be open to question as long as certain practices are allowed to persist in the administration. One of these is the seemingly unshakeable unwillingness to allow a Negro to rise above a certain level. A good example of this may be seen in the case of Roy Lancaster, a Harlemite, who holds the position of supervisor.

11-23-35

Lancaster, who has been connected with works relief projects since their inception here, worked his way up to the rank of supervisor, and was appointed to the Harlem

Hospital project where he was in charge of a body of mixed white and colored workers. Subsequently removed from his post, he has not yet been assigned to any other project although a great number of them have been opened since.

The general understanding seems to be that he is to be assigned to an all-colored project, but at present there are only two such, both of which are already in charge of Negro supervisors. Thus, despite the fact that he rates higher in point of seniority than some 700 more recent supervisors, and fills all other requirements as to education and experience, he remains without a post. He has been given the title of research supervisor, meanwhile, although the exact meaning of the name seems difficult to understand.

The above case may seem an isolated one but the general procedure is typical of the treatment which is given to Negroes in the WPA. Unwanted in the first place, they are shifted about meaninglessly, seldom given a chance to hold posts for which they are qualified, even if they do manage to secure ratings anywhere nearly proportionate to their abilities.

Since taking over his new duties, Ridder has been approached by a number of delegations, each describing themselves as representative of the people of Harlem. Some of these groups are sincere, others have been credited with ulterior motives for their actions. Attempts to differentiate between the two classes will bring Ridder more confusion than satisfaction, it is our belief, and the resultant wasting of time will not help the elimination of discrimination. Immediate, united and direct action is what is needed.

The appointment of Lemuel A. Foster and two white men to his staff as a committee to investigate all reported cases of discrimination is the first step in the right direction taken by Ridder. The second step should be the immediate issuance by the WPA head of an order to all subordinate and minor officials to place at the disposal of this committee all records of projects, personnel, etc. Without such an order and without direct authority and power to dig at the root of the trouble, the committee of three will be powerless and will become just what the public will be too glad to term it—a buffer.

NEW YORK TIMES

NOV 14 1935

TO APPEAL PLAYLAND CASE

Westchester to Fight Fines for Exclusion of Negroes.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Westchester County has appealed to County Court from the conviction in Rye Police Court on Sept. 20 of Mrs. Clifford J. Lambeau, 22 years old, of 240 Waverly Place, New York, for discriminating against Negroes at Playland, the county amusement park in Rye. The appeal will be argued before Judge Gerald Nolan in two weeks.

The county contends the verdict against Mrs. Lambeau was against the weight of the evidence. Last night another Rye jury acquitted Miss Sylvia Friedland, who, like Mrs. Lambeau, is a ticket seller at Playland. Both were charged with violation of Section 514 of the State penal law which makes it a misdemeanor to discriminate at a public place because of race, color or creed. The Negro complainants contend the ticket sellers refused them admittance on the ground they were Negroes.

Mrs. Lambeau was fined $150 by Judge Edward N. Edwards. A few weeks later Miss Irene Ingstrum, another Playland ticket seller, was fined $50.

New York World Telegram

NOV 30 1935

SAYS CITY SCHOOLS SEGREGATE NEGROES

Exists in "Subtle Form," Educator Maintains.

A "subtle form" of segregation of Negro pupils exists in the New York City schools, Abe Desmore, South African educator, declared at the Colonel Charles C. Young Community Forum, 270 W. 153rd St., in an address last night under auspices of the adult education project of the Board of Education and WPA.

Characterizing public schools for Negroes in the United States as "the Jim Crow car of education hitched to the express of American democracy," Mr. Desmore charged there was discrimination even in "this most liberal city of New York where schools are supposedly open to anyone without discrimination but attendance at school is conditioned by residential qualifications."

Mr. Desmore, who is studying race relations here for the Carnegie Committee and educational problems for the Cape Colony Educational Department, said "bi-racial education" violates "the very essence of democracy."

It means discrimination, unequal financial support, inferior buildings and equipment, inadequate facilities for schools and difference in salary scales, he said.

"That has been the experience in South Africa," he said, and from my short acquaintance with conditions in this country that appears to have been your experience in the United States."

NEW YORK SUN

Acquitted of Refusing To Serve Negro in Cafe

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Dec. 21.—A trial unique in the annuals of Suffolk county was ended here last night after a ten-minute deliberation by a jury before Police Justice August D. Schoenfeld Jr. The verdict was returned for the defendant, James Lephakis, proprietor of a lunchroom at 32 South Ocean avenue, this village, who was acquitted of a charge of refusing to sell food to a Negro. The technical count was violation of section 514 of the penal code.

Said to be the first of its kind ever to come before a jury in Suffolk county, the case was brought by Dorothy Vann, Negro, of Sayville, on the accusation that she, her mother, Mrs. Sarah Vann, and a nephew, Francis Johnson, were refused food at the restaurant on December 6. Three days later Lephakis was arrested

Discrimination - 1935

New York.

Negroes at C. C. N. Y.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATION:

Last spring Welford Wilson, star track man of the City College team, underwent a harrowing experience of Negro discrimination at the Penn relays. Open hearings revealed the glaring prevalence of discrimination at the college.

For many years the "Jim Crow" policy of the administration has gone unchallenged. Negroes have never worked in the recorder's office, in the bursar's office, or on the curator's staff. Negro athletes have been discriminated against in competing for varsity berths and in representing the college in certain extra-mural athletic contests. There is not one course offered which gives the history of the Negro and colonial peoples. Never has the administration permitted a Negro to join the staff or faculty of the college.

This term a broad movement has developed among the Negro and white students, supported by outside organizations, to win jobs for Negro students and teachers. The Provisional Committee has already secured the indorsement of the National Students' League, the Student League for Industrial Democracy, the St. James Church, the Mother Zion Church, the New York Branch of the Urban League, and other organizations. We are urging qualified Negro instructors and professors to apply for positions at the City College. The Provisional Committee is anxious to secure carbon copies of applications and all correspondence with the college authorities in reference to these jobs. All interested are asked to get in touch immediately with the committee.

New York, August 7

JERRY JOHNSON,
for the Provisional Committee

Negro Reserve Army Officers Are Still Barred From C. C. C.

Although the War Department, at the direction of President Roosevelt, has called Negro reserve medical officers and chaplains for service with the Civilian Conservation Corps, it has not called Negro reserve army officers. It is stated that the War Department was adamant in its refusal to call Negro officers because it felt that their presence would cause added resentment on the part of the communities in which the camps are located against the presence of Negro enrollees.

The War Department is said to be of the opinion that white officers in these colored camps help to quiet community sentiment against them. The War Department is also said to be of the opinion that since every camp contains a number of white technical employees who would be under the jurisdiction of colored officers, it would be contrary to army tradition to place white men in this "embarrassing" position.

Other requests are being made by the N. A. A. C. P. that the matter of calling colored reserve officers be given further consideration and that they be given service with the CCC.

PUSH FIGHT ON PLAYLAND BIAS

Jury Trials Ordered to Test Cases

A threat to bring "three thousand cases instead of three" into City Court at Rye to combat the discrimination against Negroes at Playland, Westchester County's publicly-owned recreational center, was expressed in that court Wednesday morning when several complaints against the center were heard there. The complaints were heard by City Judge William N. Edwards and a jury trial was ordered for September 4.

The threat was made by Attorney Charles H. Houston, national counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who assisted Attorney Harrison S. Jackson in pressing complaints of three prominent New Rochelle residents and N. A. A. C. P. members against attendants who refused them admission to Playland last Friday.

At the same time, the court heard arguments of Attorneys Lucius L. Delany and Vernal J. Williams who were prosecuting similar complaints against attendants for Randel Toliver and Mrs. Maggie Rogers, who were discriminated against at the center recently. The N. A. A. C. P. complaints were filed by Dr. Uriel S. Gunthorpe, Dr. George E. J. Banks and Marvin Brown.

The warrants were issued against Irene Engstrom and Sylvia Friedland, white gate attendants who refused the groups admission on different occasions. Attorneys for the complainants objected strongly to the use of a County Attorney for the defense of the accused employees and threatened to have the action investigated.

Jury trials will be held for the defendants on September 4. Similar trials will be held for other attendants who had not been served with warrants when Wednesday's hearings were held.

After the hearing, the N. A. A. C. P. complainants and their counsel returned to Playland and were admitted to the bathing pavilion where they spent several hours swimming.

Push Crusade At Brighton Beach.

Locker room attendants at Brighton Beach, Brooklyn, avoided test cases last Saturday and Sunday by refusing to sell tickets to either Negroes or whites after three Negroes on Saturday and four on Sunday applied for locker rooms in which to change to bathing suits.

Charles H. Houston, national counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; James E. Allen, president of the local branch, and Phillip Watson, attorney for the New York branch, were informed last Saturday that no more lockers were available. They remained at the box office, however, and saw the agent repeat the same story to white bathers. Finally the locker room was closed.

Mr. Allen returned the next day with Mrs. Allen and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pennabacker. The experience of the day before was repeated. Efforts will be continued to fight discrimination at Brighton Beach, Mr. Allen announced Monday.

CHARGED WITH ORDERING BAN AGAINST RACE

Official Is Seized in Rye Court as Cases Are Postponed

Arrest in the Rye Village Courtroom Wednesday night of Thomas Woodward, manager of the beaches and pools at Playland, was ordered by Magistrate William N. Edwards upon request of Westchester County Negroes who are fighting racial discrimination at the publicly owned recreation center.

The arrest of Woodward was an unexpected move. He had come to court to testify in behalf of Irene Engstrom, white gate attendant at Playland, facing trial for refusing admission to the park facilities to Mrs. Maggie Rogers and Randel Toliver. The trial was postponed until September 20 after only five jurors were qualified. The law requires six in a police court trial.

The criminal action against Woodward caught him wholly unprepared and was a surprise to the spectators who crowded the little courtroom. Visibly affected, he showed extreme annoyance and was defiant in his attitude. Pressure was offered to have him placed under bail, but Magistrate Edwards paroled him in the custody of his attorney, Francis Morgan.

Vernal J. Williams, attorney for the recently organized Westchester County Committee Against Racial Discrimination, which is pushing the cases of Mrs. Rogers and Mr. Toliver, spoke of Woodward as the real culprit back of the discriminatory practices at Playland. He said that the manager was responsible for the action of Miss Engstrom and Miss Sylvie Friedland, white gate attendants, in attempting to exclude Negroes from the facilities of the park.

The trial of Miss Engstrom was postponed because of a failure to get the necessary number of qualified jurors. Out of twelve on the panel, only nine reported. One was excused on account of illness and three were challenged because of facial prejudice.

The Westchester County Committee is headed by Dr. George W. Thompson of Mt. Vernon. Branches have been set up in the principal cities and towns of the county. It proposes to investigate all charges of discrimination and to carry on a relentless fight against such practices. Leaders of the organization say that it will in no way attempt to supercede the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Among its leaders are Mr. Toliver, James Allen of Tuckahoe, James B. Levister of Rye, Addison Johnson of Port Chester, Nathan Pollard of Yonkers, Benjamin Levister of Mt. Vernon and the Rev. Mr. Blythwood of Elmsford. In addition to Mr. Williams, the committee has retained the services of Lucius L. Delaney, John H. Lewis and Lucille Edwards Chance.

Meanwhile the N. A. A. C. P. is pressing the complaints of discrimination at Playland made by Dr. Uriel S. Gunthrope, Dr. George E. J. Banks and Marvin Brown. Representing these are Charles H. Houston, national counsel for the N. A. A. C. P., and Harrison S. Jackson, 200 West 135th street. The trial of all the cases will be resumed at 7:30 p.m., September 20 at Rye.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

SEP 21 1935

Ticket Seller Fined For Barring Negroes

Mrs. Marie Lambeau, 22, of 240 Waverly pl., who, as a ticket seller at Playland, the Westchester County-owned amusement resort at Rye Beach, is alleged to have refused to sell tickets of admission to three Negroes, was convicted of violation of Section 514 of the Penal Law before a six-man jury in Rye Village Court. Section 514 makes it a misdemeanor to deny admittance to a public place to any person on account of race, color or creed.

Were Barred at Park.

Mrs. Lambeau was convicted on three counts, and Judge Edwards, after the five-hour trial, imposed fines totaling $150. The sum was deposited with the court, pending an appeal by the defendant.

The complaint was made by three New Rochelle Negroes—Dr E. J. Banks, Uriel Gunthrope and Marvin Brown—who went to the Rye Beach amusement resort on Aug. 23 last, accompanied by several white persons who were interested in their welfare. One of the latter, Mrs. Grace Mott Johnson, an artist of Pleasantville testified in the case.

It was testified by the three Negroes that when they tried to gain admittance to the beach and the pool by purchasing tickets they were advised by Mrs. Lambeau that they would have to get special permits from Herbert F. O'Malley, the park manager, or Thomas Woodward, the beach manager. The latter is awaiting trial in the same court on similar charges growing out of the alleged discrimination against the three Negroes.

The Negroes testified they were unable to find O'Malley in the Park Administration Building and they could not get in touch with Woodward without passing through the gates, which they were not at liberty to do, being without tickets. They said they stood at the entrance for two hours and sa wwhite persons buying tickets without obtaining special permits.

NEW YORK SUN

SEP 21 1935

PLAYLAND CASE NEGRO VICTORY

White Jury Finds They

TICKET SELLER CONVICTED

Fined $150 for Refusing to Let Complainants Enter.

A six-man white jury early today convicted Mrs. Clifford Lambeau, 22 years old, employed as a ticket seller at Playland Park, Westchester county, of discrimination against three Negroes who sought to purchase admission tickets to the amusement center last summer.

Mrs. Lambeau was convicted of violation of Section 514 of the Penal Law which makes it a misdemeanor to deny admittance to a public place to any person on account of race, color or creed. The jury took only five minutes to bring in a verdict.

The complainants were Dr George Banks, Dr. Uriel Gunthrop and Marvin Brown, all Negroes and residents of Rye and it was generally understood that the charges against Mrs. Lambeau were preferred to force a test case in response to the numerous complaints voiced by Negroes that they were discriminated against at the public parks which they, as taxpayers, helped to support.

Denied Beach Tickets.

The complainants charged that last summer they attempted to purchase tickets which would admit them to the beach and swimming pool. They asserted that they were told by Mrs. Lambeau that it would be necessary for them to secure a special permit from Herbert O'Malley, the park manager or Thomas Woodward, the beach manager. Woodward is awaiting trial in the same court on similar charges.

The three Negroes testified that they were unable to find O'Malley and that it would have been necessary for them to pass through the gates in order to see Woodward. They said that they stood at the gates for two hours and during that time saw white persons buying tickets without first securing special permits.

100 Persons Hear Trial.

The defense contended that there had been no denial of admission to the Negroes in the real sense of the word and that a special permit would have been issued after the complainants had signed waivers for any injuries they might have received while inside the park.

More than 100 persons jammed the little court room in Rye during the trial and alternately hissed, booed and cheered while the trial was under way.

Judge William N. Edwards, who presided during the five hour trial, imposed fines totaling $150 which Mrs. Lambeau deposited with the court pending an appeal.

Cashier Fined for Barring 3 from Empire Beach

Afro American 9-28-35 Baltimore Md.

White Woman Sent Trio on Wild Goose Chase for Officials.

THREE MINUTES JURY DELIBERATES

Similar Case Is Set for Hearing.

RYE, N.Y.—Mrs. Clifford J. Lambeau, 22, white, of 240 Waverly Place, N.Y., was fined $150 by a white jury after five minutes' deliberation, Saturday, on charges of discrimination in selling tickets at Playland Park, Westchester County-operated amusement center, last summer.

The complainants were Dr. George Banks, Dr. Uriel Gunthorp, and Marvin Brown, all citizens of Rye. They were supported in their action by Miss Grace Mott Johnson of Pleasantville, N.Y., white who is a sculptress and a painter.

Permits Requested

The three complainants testified that they tried to buy tickets of admission to the public bath house and bathing beach at Playland on August 23. Mrs. Lambeau, they said, was selling tickets at a booth. When they laid down money for the tickets, a girl attendant is said to have told them that they would have to obtain permits.

The three then stated that they asked Mrs. Lambeau where they might obtain permits. She sent them, they testified, to the administration building, but they were unable to locate any official of the resort.

When they further reported that they could not find any official, the three testified, Mrs. Lambeau said that they could not go past the gate without a ticket and that they could not buy a ticket without a permit. Thus, the complainants charged, they were discriminated against systematically by the amusement center and Mrs. Lambeau.

White Sculptress Aids

Miss Johnson, the sculptress followed the trio on the stand and testified that she was present when they tried to get tickets, that she purchased her ticket permit and was not asked about right afterwards; that she had no permit and wacs not asked about a permit. She said further that as far as she knew no white person was ever required to have, or was ever asked for a permit.

Attorneys for the complainants were Phill p Watson and Harrison Jackson, of New York, who were assisted by Dr. Charles H. Houston, of the NAACP.

Appeal Is Noted

Mrs. Lambeau was convicted under the provisions of the New York Civil rights law. Police Judge W. Edwards fined her $50 on each of the complaints by the three men. An appeal was noted.

A similar charge made by different complainants has been brought against Thomas Woodward, manager, and another ticket seller at the pool and beach at Playland. A hearing will be held on October 15.

Discrimination — 1935

New York.

Relief Discrimination Practiced in Harlem, Investigation Shows

Intolerable Persecution of Negro People in City Relief Stations Revealed by Daily Worker Correspondent

Article IV.

By Oakley Johnson

In the outer office of Home Relief Bureau Precinct 32, at 181 West 135th Street, I waited for an hour and a half for a promised interview with the Supervisor. I had plenty of time to look around me at the half-a-hundred clerks and investigators, including a number of Negroes, sitting at tables in the large room, and to notice that the clerks in the front row were all white. In the center of the room is a white marble statue of Lincoln emancipating the slaves. I also had time to notice through the window the stream of applicants for relief who entered the building at another entrance and went up stairs. Some of them got into the office where I was waiting, and where they were not supposed to enter. One young Negro man, obviously desperate and maddened by delay, insisted that someone must see him—he had already waited for two hours that morning without a word of inquiry from the Bureau. Another Negro asked for "Mrs. Churchill," evidently his investigator, declaring he had "been wait'n' all day." The Supervisor's secretary hurriedly proceeded to hush them up and get them upstairs out of sight.

It was clear, to be sure, that the Precinct was under-staffed, but it was doubly clear that clients were being kept waiting interminably—for weeks and months, I learned from very well-informed persons—before receiving—if they can get it at all—the miserable relief that is doled out in Harlem.

After an hour and a half, I was granted a five-minute interview with the Supervisor of the Precinct, Mrs. Vivian Mason.

Answers No Questions

But Miss Mason, who is the only Negro head of a Home Relief Bureau in New York City, did not intend to make the interview helpful.

I asked four questions:

"What statistical data can you give me on the relief and work-relief given to Negroes?" I asked.

"I'm not allowed to give out any information," she replied. "You will have to see our publicity director, Mr. Louis Resnick, at 902 Broadway. He will give you full information."

I then asked if she would comment on the charge of discrimination and inefficiency concerning Harlem relief, especially in her Precinct, that were made a week ago in a Negro paper, the New York Age.

"Mr. Resnick will answer this question, too," she said.

Then, thinking to get away from the technical H. R. B. regulations, I asked her opinion of the March 19 events, especially in relation to the material needs of the participants.

"My comment would not be interesting to anybody, and I would not care to say anything," she answered.

Finally, calling attention to the unemployment and misery of the workers in New York, especially of the Negro workers, I asked her what she thought the workers should do—or, I asked, did she think they should do nothing!

Her reply was, "I don't care to say anything."

I said good-bye to Miss Mason, but I was not compelled to rely on the official "publicity" department of the Home Relief Bureaus for the needed information.

The "Extraordinary Situation"

The Hearst papers reported that an "extraordinary situation" arose during the grand jury hearings on the Harlem arrests when it developed that an entire group of fourteen examined at one time were found to be on relief. What it was that the Hearst papers found extraordinary—the fact that people need relief, or that Negroes should be allowed to get relief, or that people on relief should have the crust to get mad about anything—is not made quite clear. But the fact remains that out of the 100,000 unemployed in Harlem, some 15,000 families have managed to secure relief, this being the case-load of Precinct 32 (as stated over the telephone by Miss Mason to someone else on the same day that she declined to give the information to the Daily Worker).

I sat in the dingy hall of the Unemployment Council of Harlem at 109 West 133th Street, and listened to the incredible complaints that the Negro workers of Harlem bring daily to the Council by the score and the hundred. An unemployed single worker rents a room from a family equally unemployed and poor; the single worker is denied relief, so that he cannot pay his rent, but the rent relief check of the family is reduced on the ground that they have some income from a lodge." A worker who, last February, was promised relief in March has had the promise of relief renewed—he will get it in April. A woman who was told to bring in her young nephew, dependent on her, for questioning before she could be granted relief is told the next day, when the boy is brought in, they don's need to talk to the boy, but they want to know where her sister, who is the boy's mother, is buried.

Banks Gouge Negro Relief Clients

A Negro family has had its monthly rent relief check reduced explained by the supervisor, that the Home Relief Bureau does not appropriate so much for rental for apartments **which do not have steam heat.**

Other report that clothing has been denied to their children.

Client after client reported that the banks deducted 10c for cashing their checks, and it came out, finally, that while white clients were not forced to pay for the privilege of cashing their relief checks, the Negro clients were uniformly compelled to do so. A Negro woman who had a check for $1.10 received $1 when she presented the check to the Dunbar National Bank—a bank hypocritically named after a much-loved Negro poet!

Four different times a Negro woman, refused relief despite great need, was sent by the Home Relief Bureau to employment agencies and told to get a job. She had no money to pay their fee and the agencies each time refused her application.

The amount of relief given out to those who do manage to secure it is lower even than the low standards set by the Relief Administration. The LaGuardia figures for New York families on relief give an average of $42 per month per family, yet at Precinct 26 in Harlem (Lenox Avenue and 124th St.) the figures for February average $28 per month per family, according to the admission of Victor Suarez, white supervisor of that precinct. Mr. Suarez, incidentally, is the gentleman who declares that the majority of Negro unemployed are fakers—and he has the life and death power of granting or withholding relief in a Negro community.

The administration of relief, bad as it is throughout New York City, is far worse in Harlem, and, furthermore, is actually an instrument of intolerable discrimination and persecution directed at the Negro people. These bitter facts burned in the minds of those who smashed store windows and threw rocks at police on the night of March 19. And, as reports of relief concessions indicate, their militant action was not entirely without effect!

Denied Room in Hotel, College Athlete Quits

Negro High Jumper Resigns From C.C.N.Y. Team When Coach, Mates, Condone Bias

The track team of the College of the City of New York will have to look around for another high jumping star. Welford Wilson, of the class of '36, resigned from the team upon his return from the Penn Relays last Saturday. He has steadfastly refused to reconsider his action, despite an apology by his teammates for failing to protest when Wilson was refused accommodations by the Normandy Hotel in West Philadelphia, where the City College track team was quartered.

When Coach McKenzie arrived at the Normandy with his squad on Friday, the management informed him that Wilson would not be accommodated. An official volunteered to secure a room for the athlete in the home of a maid employed at the hotel. Wilson, forced to spend the night away from his teammates, complained bitterly that the other members of the squad had not even troubled themselves to look him up.

"If the team silently accepted discrimination against me because of my color, I don't want to be a member," he said in tendering his resignation.

The news that he had quit the team, and the reason he gave, spread like brush fire around the campus. White schoolmates hunted him up and shook his hands. Everywhere he was commended for his "manly action." The student paper, The Campus, has made a college issue of the matter, editorializing on Wednesday, in part, as follows:

"What made the blow particularly hard was the attitude adopted by Wilson's only friends in town, his fellow competitors on the track team. No suggestion was made that they refuse to room themselves of the 'hospitality' of the hotel, so long as their teammate was discriminated against. They might easily have stopped at the Hotel Pennsylvania, where Wilson had encountered no difficulty the year before.

It is difficult to place the responsibility for the affair upon one individual, rather the members of the team, who regard the affair so complacently as their fault. It is a thing that has happened. If I had been there, and the hotel had refused to accommodate a Negro member of a team from the hotel. They owe Wilson an apology to Wilson. I personally am going to send an apology to him for the A. A. This is the first time in twenty-eight years that such a thing has happened. If I had been Coach McKenzie was inclined to be angry at first when a reporter

Coach Is Censored.

Coach McKenzie and the team manager were both censored by Prof. Walter A. Williamson, director of the athletic association, who said:

"I deplore and condemn the action of those who were responsible for the affair. The coach and manager should have withdrawn the entire team from the hotel. They owe Wilson an apology to Wilson. I personally am going to send an apology to him for the A. A. This is the first time in twenty-eight years that such a thing has happened. If I had been there, and the hotel had refused to accommodate a Negro member of a

Squad Sends Letter.

The track squad sent a letter to the editor of The Campus, signed by Benjamin Zlatkin, captain, and Ralph Wilson, manager. It reads as follows:

"As captain and manager of the track team, we take this opportunity to apologize publicly to Welford Wilson for the treatment of our team-mate. Wilson knows that there was no intentional slight by any member of the team. We sincerely hope that he will reconsider his action and rejoin the team."

Later in the day he added this statement: "The incident will serve to teach us to be more cautious and inquire first before we go down there again. It was up to the manager to secure a hotel which would accommodate us."

Coach McKenzie was inclined to be angry at first when a reporter

Discrimination — 1935

New York.

Relief Discrimination Practiced in Harlem, Investigation Shows

Intolerable Persecution of Negro People in City Relief Stations Revealed by Daily Worker Correspondent

Article IV.

By Oakley Johnson

In the outer office of Home Relief Bureau Precinct 32, at 181 West 135th Street, I waited for an hour and a half for a promised interview with the Supervisor. I had plenty of time to look around me at the half-a-hundred clerks and investigators, including a number of Negroes, sitting at tables in the large room, and to notice that the clerks in the front row were all white. In the center of the room is a white marble statue of Lincoln emancipating the slaves. I also had time to notice through the window the stream of applicants for relief who entered the building at another entrance and went up stairs. Some of them came into the office where I was waiting, and where they were not supposed to enter. One young Negro man, obviously desperate and maddened by delay, insisted that someone must see him—he had already waited for two hours that morning, without a word of inquiry from the Bureau. Another Negro asked for "Mrs. Churchill," evidently his investigator, declaring he had "been waitin' all day." The Supervisor's secretary hurriedly proceeded to hush them up and get them upstairs out of sight.

It was clear, to be sure, that the Precinct was under-staffed, but it was doubly clear that clients were being kept waiting interminably—for weeks and months, I learned from very well-informed persons—before receiving—if they can get it at all—the miserable relief that is doled out in Harlem.

After an hour and a half, I was granted a five-minute interview with the Supervisor of the Precinct, Mrs. Vivian Mason.

Answers No Questions

But Miss Mason, who is the only Negro head of a Home Relief Bureau in New York City, did not intend to make the interview helpful. I asked four questions:

"What statistical data can you give me on the relief and work-relief given to Negroes?" I asked.

"I'm not allowed to give out any information," she replied. "You will have to see our publicity director Mr. Louis Resnick, at 902 Broadway. He will give you full information."

I then asked if she would comment on the charge of discrimination and inefficiency concerning Harlem relief, especially in her Precinct, that were made a week ago in a Negro paper, the New York Age.

"Mr. Resnick will answer this question, too," she said.

Then, thinking to get away from the technical H. R. B. regulations I asked her opinion of the March 19 events, especially in relation to the material needs of the participants.

"My comment would not be interesting to anybody, and I would not care to say anything," she answered.

Finally, calling attention to the unemployment and misery of the workers in New York, especially of the Negro workers, I asked her what she thought the workers should do—or, I asked, did she think they should do nothing!

Her reply was, "I don't care to say anything."

I said good-bye to Miss Mason, but I was not compelled to rely on the official "publicity" department of the Home Relief Bureaus for the needed information.

The "Extraordinary Situation"

The Hearst papers reported that an "extraordinary situation" arose during the grand jury hearings on the Harlem arrests when it developed that an entire group of fourteen examined at one time were found to be on relief. What it was that the Hearst papers found extraordinary—the fact that people need relief, or that Negroes should be allowed to get relief, or that people on relief should have the crust to get mad about anything—is not made quite clear. But the fact remains that out of the 100,000 unemployed in Harlem, some 15,000 families have managed to secure relief, this being the case-load of Precinct 32 (as stated over the telephone by Miss Mason to someone else on the same day that she declined to give the information to the Daily Worker).

I sat in the dingy hall of the Unemployment Council of Harlem at 109 West 133th Street, and listened to the incredible complaints that the Negro workers of Harlem bring daily to the Council by the score and the hundred. An unemployed single worker rents a room from a family equally unemployed and poor; the single worker is denied relief, so that he cannot pay his rent, but the rent relief check of the family is reduced on the ground that they have some income from a lodge." A worker who, last February, was promised relief in March has had the promise of relief renewed—he will get it in April. A woman who was told to bring in her young nephew, dependent on her, for questioning before she could be granted relief is told the next day, when the boy is brought in, they don's need to talk to the boy, but they want to know where her sister, who is the boy's mother, is buried.

Banks Gouge Negro Relief Clients

A Negro family has had its monthly rent relief check reduced explained by the supervisor, that the Home Relief Bureau does not appropriate so much for rental for apartments **which do not have steam heat.**

Other report that clothing has been denied to their children.

Client after client reported that the banks deducted 10c for cashing their checks, and it came out, finally, that while white clients were not forced to pay for the privilege of cashing their relief checks, the Negro clients were uniformly compelled to do so. A Negro woman who had a check for $1.10 received $1 when she presented the check to the Dunbar National Bank—a bank hypocritically named after a much-loved Negro poet!

Four different times a Negro woman, refused relief despite great need, was sent by the Home Relief Bureau to employment agencies and told to get a job. She had no money to pay their fee and the agencies each time refused her application.

The amount of relief given out to those who do manage to secure it is lower even than the low standards set by the Relief Administration. The LaGuardia figures for New York families on relief give an average of $42 per month per family, yet at Precinct 26 in Harlem (Lenox Avenue and 124th St.) the figures for February average $28 per month per family, according to the admission of Victor Suarez, white supervisor of that precinct. Mr. Suarez, incidentally, is the gentleman who declares that the majority of Negro unemployed are fakers—and he has the life and death power of granting or withholding relief in a Negro community.

The administration of relief, bad as it is throughout New York City, is far worse in Harlem, and, furthermore, is actually an instrument of intolerable discrimination and persecution directed at the Negro people. These bitter facts burned in the minds of those who smashed store windows and threw rocks at police on the night of March 19. And, as reports of relief concessions indicate, their militant action was not entirely without effect!

Denied Room in Hotel, College Athlete Quits

Negro High Jumper Resigns From C.C.N.Y. Team When Coach, Mates, Condone Bias

The track team of the College of the City of New York will have to look around for another high jumping star. Welford Wilson, of the class of '36, resigned from the team upon his return from the Penn Relays last Saturday. He has steadfastly refused to reconsider his action, despite an apology by his teammates for failing to protest when Wilson was refused accommodations by the Normandy Hotel in West Philadelphia, where the City College track team was quartered.

When Coach McKenzie arrived at the Normandy with his squad on Friday, the management informed him that Wilson would not be accommodated. An official volunteered to secure a room for the athlete in the home of a maid employed at the hotel. Wilson, forced to spend the night away from his teammates, complained bitterly that the other members of the squad had not even troubled themselves to look him up, in part, as follows:

"... What made the blow particularly hard was the attitude adopted by Wilson's only friends in town, his fellow competitors on the track team. No suggestion was made that they refuse to avail themselves of the 'hospitality' of the hotel, so long as their teammate was discriminated against. They might have stopped at the Hotel easily enough.

"If the team silently accepted discrimination against me because of my color, I don't want to be a member," he said in tendering his resignation.

The news that he had quit the team, and the reason he gave, spread like brush fire around the campus. White schoolmates hunted him up and shook his hands. Everywhere he was commended for his "manly action." The student paper, The Campus, has made a college issue of the matter, editorializing on Wednesday, as follows:

Squad Sends Letter.

Later in the day he added this statement: "The incident will serve to teach us to be more cautious and to inquire first before we go down there again. It was up to the manager to secure a hotel which would accommodate us."

Coach Is Censored.

Coach McKenzie and the team captain and manager of the team, we take this opportunity publicly to Welford Wilson for the team's inconsiderate treatment of him at the Penn Relays. Williamson, director of getting settled and our knowledge of Philadelphia, surely would have refused for the affair. The coach and manager at the hotel. We feel that Wilson knows that there was no intentional slight by any member of the team. We sincerely hope that he will reconsider his action and rejoin the team."

Coach McKenzie was inclined to be angry at first when a reporter accommodate a Negro member of a

City College team, I would have walked out with the team and found another hotel. There are plenty of good hotels in Philadelphia which take in Negroes. And if I couldn't find a hotel, I'd even go so far as to refuse to allow the team to run in the Penn Relays."

'JIM CROWISM' LAID TO HOSPITAL STAFF

Negro Doctor Accuses Harlem Institution at Committee Hearing of Unfairness.

SAYS PROMOTION IS DENIED

Charges of Neglect of Patients and Discrimination Against Nurses Also Made.

5-11-35

Charges that "Jim Crowism" is practiced against Negro doctors and nurses on the staff of the Harlem Hospital, a city institution, were made yesterday by witnesses at the first hearing of a subcommittee on health and sanitation of the Mayor's Commission on Conditions in Harlem.

Additional charges were made that the hospital was overcrowded, that the medical staff and nurses were overworked, that the physical equipment was in poor condition, and that Negro patients suffering from serious ailments were "practiced on" by staff doctors. The hearing was held in the Seventh District Court, 447 West 151st Street.

The principal witness was Dr Lucien C. Brown, a Negro, who testified that he resigned from the Harlem Hospital staff last September after eleven years of service because of a "definite policy of discrimination against members of my race which prevents any chance of merited advancement in that hospital."

Accuser "Stool Pigeon."

"The present conditions at Harlem Hospital are absolutely demoralizing because the Commissioner of Hospitals of the City of New York manages the administration of it through a stool pigeon on the staff, a man who is decidedly opposed to any Negro practicing the noble profession of medicine," Dr. Brown asserted.

Dr. Brown named Dr. Jesse J. G. Bullowa, a member of the medical board of the hospital, as the man he referred to.

During his eleven years of service, Dr. Brown said, he had served in every capacity from clinical assistant to assistant visiting physician. Being the ranking doctor in the latter class last September, he believed he was entitled to promotion to the position of associate visiting physician, and accordingly filed for his advancement.

"The medical board, composed of nine white doctors and one colored, recommended me for promotion, all except Dr. Bullowa, but the commissioner refused to appoint me," he continued. "A week later I resigned from the staff, believing it useless to appeal.

"The white doctors at the hospital, it seems to me, are not able to compromise themselves to working with Negro doctors. The only time when a Negro doctor is treated with respect, with the respect becoming a doctor and a gentleman, is when the doctor has some political influence or is particularly liked by heads of some departments."

Dr. Brown pointed out that, although about 90 per cent of the patients in the hospital are Negroes, only six internes out of twenty-seven on the junior staff are Negroes. The entire medical staff numbers 283, of whom 199 are white, he added.

"The patients don't suffer much by the machinations of the staff," he said. "The death rate at Harlem Hospital is a little higher than in other city hospitals, but not alarmingly. One reason for that is that the patients object to going to the hospital, unreasonably, I believe, and often are in a moribund condition when they go."

Nurses' Discrimination Charged.

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, testified as to the fifteen-year fight his organization has waged to prevent discrimination and segregation of Negro nurses in city hospitals.

He contended that various hospital commissioners have declared that white women coming from the South to take training objected to Negro girls in such intimate contact as prevails in nurses' homes.

The only first-hand report of abuse to patients was presented by Camille Monsanto, a Negro, of 315 West 113th Street, who said that his wife had been admitted to the hospital with compound fractures of both arms. She remained at the hospital for ten weeks.

Although the doctor ordered her to drink plenty of water, Monsanto testified, and despite the fact she had both arms in casts, she sometimes went thirsty "four hours or even a day." He contended that weeks went by before the wounds under the casts were dressed, and finally, despairing for her health, he removed her to the New York Hospital, where doctors told him that his wife "would be fortunate if she ever used her arms again."

Hearings of the subcommittee on relief agencies and the subcommittee on discrimination in employment will be held today at the court house.

Joint Conference Against Discriminatory Practice To Hold Special Meeting

Age

Editor The New York Age:

The recent events in Harlem caused by the economic distress of the Negro people and aggravated by the discriminatory practices of the Relief Administration, make it imperative that some form of immediate action be taken.

The Joint Conference against Discriminatory Practices, initiated by the Home Relief Bureau Employees Association, held a series of meetings which culminated in a huge assemblage at Abyssinia Baptist Church, December 14, 1934. Some gains were achieved as a result of this organized meeting against discriminatory practices both inside and outside of the Home Relief Bureau. Unfortunately, however, this splendid beginning was not followed up. Consequently we are faced with a critical situation arising out of the recent events in Harlem which demands the reconvening of the Joint Conference immediately.

We wish to bring to your attention a few pertinent facts which in our opinion brought about this spontaneous expression of resentment of so large a number of Harlem residents.

Almost eighty per cent of the Negro people in Harlem are unemployed, this is 63 per cent more than the average for New York City as a whole.

Relief per family in Harlem is considerably lower than that in any other part of the City. Especially are Negroes and Latin Americans discriminated against on work relief jobs and in the distribution of clothing and rent payments. In fact, the average relief in Harlem in February, 1935 was $31.32 per family as against $41 per family for the rest of the City.

Rents in Harlem are almost twice as much as in other parts of the City. In spite of this, however, rent budgets do not meet the high rentals tha Negroes are compelled to pay. This results in congested housing conditions. It is common for four and sometimes five families to share the same apartment.

As a further consequence, many Negroes are denied relief because they cannot produce documents proving their residence for two years in New York.

Tenement houses in the Harlem area are infinitely worse than similar buildings elsewhere, as regards fire prevention, sanitary facilities and health conditions.

The death rate in Harlem is almost twice as high as that of New York City as a whole; while deaths among Negroes due to Tuberculosis are five times as high as among other sections of the population.

In Harlem, chain department stores deriving the majority of their trade from Negro customers refuse to employ Negroes. This denies them work opportunities.

CEMETERY TO BAR NEGROES

Corporation Decides to Sell No New Plots to the Race

Race prejudice in New Rochelle will extend even beyond the grave, The Amsterdam News discovered this week. Already segregated in a Jim-crow section, the bodies of Negro dead will be excluded altogether from the Beech-Woods Cemetery, 179 Beechwood avenue, Bradford A. Scudder, superintendent of the cemetery, admitted Monday.

Interviewed by a Amsterdam News reporter, at the cemetery's headquarters, Mr. Scudder said it was true that no new Negro applications for burial permits in the Beech-Woods Cemtery would be accepted. That was a recent decision of the corporation, he said. Negroes who now own burial plots will be permitted to use the burial space that they have contracted for in the past. More than 2,000 Negroes have been buried in Beech-Woods, it was learned.

When asked if this exclusion rule, aimed at Negroes, was inaugurated because the cemetery had no more land, the superintendent said that the cemetery "had no more land for Negroes," the Negroes having used the original space allotted for their use. He readily admitted that there was quite an acreage of land available for white interment.

In giving the historical development and changes in policy that this large cemetery has undergone, the superintendent said that at the time of its founding, in 1854, Negroes and whites were buried indiscriminately as to location. This policy of non-segregation was in operation until 1916, when a special Jim-crow plot, near the New Haven and Hartford Railroad tracks, was set aside for Negroes. That section has now been used up, according to the superintendent, and no additional allotments will be made to colored.

Furness Lines Deny Jim-Crowing Negroes

Age

Negro passengers to the West Indies are not excluded from first class accommodations on the steamships of the Furness Lines, according to C. C. Smith, West Indian passenger agent of the company in a letter to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The N. A. A. C. P. has recently received complaints from some colored people who felt that they had suffered discrimination at the hands of the company.

6-15-35

"We must take exception to the statement of your associates," Mr. Smith wrote, "that colored people are subject to discrimination by our Line. Your association will doubtless be interested in the following statistics:

Colored First Class		
Nerissa,	April 25,	4
Dominica,	May 9	7
Nerissa,	May 23,	8

"It may also be interesting for you to know that on S S Nerissa sailing June 29th, we have 5 colored first class passengers booked. Naturally, for many previous sailings, additional figures are available."

Pointing to the unusual requirements made upon all steamship lines during the summer months when the demand for space is inordinate, Mr. Smith warned that "people wishing to take these trips make their plans months ahead, and that is why our complete summer schedule is often booked long before sailing. Practically all such voyages have substantial waiting lists at sailing time."

While colored people should be vigilantly on the watch for any discrimination practiced by steamship companies, the N. A. A. C. P. says it released Mr. Smith's letter to show that difficulty in obtaining desired accommodations may be due to tardiness in making reservations.

Discrimination—1935

New York.

ASSEMBLYMAN SUES FOR BIAS

Stephens Seeks $500 Damages—Will Act Under Own Bill

Acting under an amendment to the Civil Rights Act which he himself sponsored in the legislature last year, Assemblyman James E. Stephens of the Nineteenth District entered suit Tuesday against two Hartsdale, N. Y., restauranteurs and saloon keepers who allegedly refused to serve him because of his race.

The assemblyman, through Attorney Alan Dingle, 200 West 135th street, is seeking maximum damages, $500, under the Civil Rights Act. If successful in the damage suit, Assemblyman Stephens plans to demand that the liquor license of the two retail dealers be revoked under the amendment which he sponsored last year. This amendment made such action possible in the case of retail liquor dealers who discriminated because of race, creed or color. William F. McLaughlin and George Duffy, white proprietors of a bar and grill bearing their names in Hartsdale, Westchester County, are the defendants in the suit.

Bennett Opposes Bias.

Last week an interpretation of the Civil Rights Act in relation to retail liquor dealers as rendered by Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., was made public. The interpretation was rendered by the Attorney General at the request of a Bronx resident who asked: "Has a retail dealer the legal right to refuse the sale of a drink of beer or other intoxicating liquor to a Negro solely on the ground that he is a Negro?" The writer also cited a legal case where the discrimination was upheld in 1919.

Declaring that the effect of this particular case (Gibbs vs. Arras, 222 N. Y. 352) had been nullified shortly after it was rendered, by Article 4 of the Civil Rights Act, Attorney General Bennett further outlined the law and held that such discrimination was illegal in this state. He wrote: "The answer to your specific question, therefore, is in the negative and this applies whether the sale be for consumption on the premises or off the premises."

In the damage suit filed by Assemblyman Stephens, the legislator charges that the alleged discrimination against him occurred in the McLaughlin and Duffy restaurant at 9-11 Central avenue, Hartsdale, on December 3, 1934.

" INSULT ALL NEGRO PATRONS" -- ARE ORDERS OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT STORE OWNERS TO THEIR WHITE EMPLOYEES

Crusader news agency

NEW YORK - (CNA) Employees of Ohrbach's and Klein's, two of New York's largest department stores, are instructed by the store managers to "insult all Negro patrons, so they won't come back again". This was revealed last week in an interview with several employees of these two stores who are on a five-week old strike against the inhuman conditions under which they are forced to work. 1 - 19 - 35 newyork, N. Y.

The principal demands of the strikers are for higher wages and union recognition. The strike is being led by the Office Workers Union composed of both Negro and white workers. Efforts of the store officials and the Regional labor board to break the strike and split the ranks of the workers have been unsuccessful. The Office Workers Union is opposed to all discrimination against Negroes.

Prominent in the leadership of the strike is George Carter, Negro worker of Harlem, who has been arrested and beaten up by the police for his militant activity.

ANDREWS MAY IMPROVE BILL

Amsterdam News

Seeks Amendment to Civil Rights Law Against Bias

2-23-35

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 21.—An amendment to the civil rights law which brings the statute up to date and extends its scope is before the Assembly judiciary committee for consideration today. The measure was introduced by Assemblyman William T. Andrews of the Twenty-first District in Harlem.

Mr. Andrews seeks to have corporations responsible for violations of the civil rights act in addition to cashiers, salesmen, janitors or other employees. He would penalize organizations, individuals and institutions for not only refusing accommodations, but also for publishing or stating that they do not desire the patronage of any specific group because of creed, race or color. Verbal statements would be included.

In the matter of modernization, Mr. Andrews would have his measure apply to department stores, clothing stores and stores selling wearing apparel, and airlines. Many other types of accommodations are already covered in the original law and its amendments.

NAZI CLUB BARS NEGRO GUEST

Crusader news agency

NEW YORK - (CNA) The German Club of City College was denied the right to have a supper party in Ebling's Casino, Bronx, New York, because one of its members is a Negro student.

The Casino, a public eating place, informed the group, through one of its employees that "the colored man could not be served there!" 3-16-35

2162 Newman Ave, newyork.

Ebling's is located in a neighborhood which was the scene recently of a Nazi mass meeting. A leaflet advertising the meeting called on "white Christians" to unite in Nationalism.

The City College chapter of the National Students League announced that it will take legal and other steps to fight this outspoken exhibition of Negro discrimination in New York City.

"LIBERAL" JUDGE DECLARES, "I'VE ALREADY FOUND HIM GUILTY" - BEFORE DEFENDANT TAKES WITNESS STAND

NEW YORK - (CNA) - Before one of the three young defendants were put on the stand, "liberal" Judge Smith declared here last Tuesday, "You may put him on the stand, to give whatever testimony you wish, but - I have already found him guilty!"

The youth, Arthur Lee Owens, president of the Young Liberators, Albert Da Silva, and Tom Smith, were arrested for distributing leaflets in a relief station. Owens was severely beaten by the police, then charged with felonious assault, as were the other two. Da Silva was arrested outside, standing on the sidewalk.

Owens was sentenced to 30 days, Da Silva to 60, and Smith is still awaiting sentence.

Nervous Magistrate Clears Court,
Mass Pressure Reduces Charge

In a courtroom crowded with Negro and white witnesses and sympathetic workers, the visibly nervous judge ordered out the entire court.

- more -

The cases were postponed several times; but the charges of "felonious assault" were reduced to "disorderly conduct".

Judge "Determines" Attacker,
Acts As Prosecutor

The testimony revealed that no one had seen Owens raise his hand against the Negro policemen, and many testified that they had seen him being beaten by two police. The court record itself carried the statement of Owens' swollen and bruised condition when he was first taken to court. In spite of this evidence the magistrate said:

"All I am considering is that a citizen cannot be permitted to attack a policeman".

The Judge also intervened in the course of the trial to argue with the defense lawyer, of the International Labor Defense, when the Prosecuting Attorney could find nothing to say.

The obvious frameup of these young workers is part of a drive of the relief buro, together with the police, to break up the Young Liberators and the Unemployed Council, who have been carrying on struggles for adequate relief, according to a statement issued by both organizations.

New York Life Insurance Company Canvasses For Harlem Business As Metropolitan Quits Field

While announcement was being made by the third vice president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company that agents for that company would no longer solicit business among the Negroes of Harlem, the New York Life Insurance Company (second largest in this country) changed its policy of 70 years by sending agents into Negro territory for new business.

Charles G. Taylor, third vice president of the Metropolitan, made the announcement that his company would not permit their agents to solicit Negro business, but added that if Negroes wanted to take out insurance in this company they could go directly to one of the offices in their territory and make a personal application.

He denied that this discrimination against Negroes, as defined by the Stephens Law. No effort would be made to bar Negro applicants and the premium rate would be the same but there would be no drive for this business in the future.

The Metropolitan has assets in excess of 3 billion dollars and is said to have nearly 50 percent of all the insurance in this country. Thousands of Negroes throughout the country hold their industrial policies and many have policies of larger denomination.

N. Y. Life Has Agents In Harlem

Hitherto the New York Life Insurance Company, which numbers among its Board of Directors former President Hoover has never solicited business among Negroes but last week several agents for this company were canvassing in Harlem for business.

M. C. Steiner, an agent for the company, called at The Age office to solicit business for its employees. He told a reporter for this paper that although his company had not been discriminating against Negro applicants, they did not write the small industrial policies which have been a feature of the Metropolitan's business and that they felt that the majority of Negroes were financially unable to carry policies of the denomination they wrote.

He said that the present cam

North Carolina

Discrimination – 1935

See: Discrimination (N.C.) – 1933
Education: Discussion – 1933

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

JAN 5 1935

First Things First

From the standpoint of the Negroes themselves it is highly doubtful whether the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is working to advance the interest of the colored people in its promised move to seek in the General Assembly establishment of courses and schools in the State for Negroes in the fields of law, pharmacy and medicine for which no provision is now made.

Undoubtedly there is a real legal question involved in this proposal. It came into the courts not long ago when a young Negro made application for entrance to the school of pharmacy at the University of North Carolina, contending that it was the only State school provided for either whites or Negroes in North Carolina in which he could secure the training he desired. In the last Legislature an attempt to solve this question of equal educational opportunity was made in a bill under which the State would have paid the tuition fees of Negroes who qualified for courses not offered Negroes in the State, in colleges outside the State. The measure failed on grounds of cost, but the question behind it persists.

Far more important, however, to the Negroes and to the State is the problem in both white and Negro colleges of bringing the courses now offered back to adequate levels of support. North Carolina, which was once so proud of its record in support of education for its Negro citizens, has within a few short years fallen to the bottom of the list of Southern States in per capita appropriation for the education of Negroes in the Negro colleges of the State. That lapse must be ended by an enlightened people. Negro colleges along with white institutions of higher learning must be built back to old, higher standards. And in both Negro and white institutions existing schools and courses must be made adequate before new courses and new schools are added.

As a matter of justice, the State must ultimately provide in its separate educational systems for the two races opportunity for instruction in the same fields. But as a practical matter it is far more important now that both Negroes and white men be adequately educated in what we have than that the money available for education be spread thin over new schools and new courses. We must rebuild what we have before we begin to build new. We must give adequate support to the Negro colleges and the courses they offer now before we add new courses to a whole system improperly and inadequately supported. In the white institutions, too, in all State agencies and institutions this is the soundest rule. There are many new things which are desirable; there are many new things that would serve justice and advance. But until that which we have is made whole and sound and strong again, the new and the desirable must wait.

Durham, N. C. Herald
April 16, 1935

COURT CRITICIZED BY NEGRO LAWYER

Conrad Pearson Protests Statements Allegedly Ridiculing Defendant

The show went on in recorder's court yesterday. This time, it was another outburst by a Negro lawyer.

The lawyer, Conrad Pearson, attempted to inject the racial issue into a case in which he was appearing and objected to Policeman W. W. Scott referring to the defendant as "that Negro there."

Scott was testifying in the cases against Willie Grey, charged with being a pickpocket and carrying a concealed weapon, when the outburst came.

"That who?" Pearson demanded, rising to his feet as Scott pointed to his client.

The whole thing took the court by surprise.

Pearson said he was not "thin-skinned," but asserted that Scott's reference was "out of order and a ridicule of the defendant."

Judge Bass ordered him to be seated, but a few minutes later he jumped to his feet again and stated that "it appears that we cannot get a fair trial in a court which allows ridicule to be placed on a man because of his race. I don't believe this the place to bring up a racial question and don't desire to."

Pearson withdrew the statements later.

"I advise you not to say much more," commented Judge Bass who twice within recent weeks has been subjected to scathing open court criticism by Negro lawyers.

Declaring that he was receiving no compensation for appearing in the case and that he did not wish to take an "obnoxious position," Pearson withdrew from the case and left the courtroom.

A few weeks ago another Negro, P. A. Escoffery, took issue with the court and said its method of handling cases made his "blood boil."

Greensboro, N. C., News
June 30, 1935

NO WHITE STUDENTS APPEAR FOR EXAMS

Four Negroes Ask Permission to Stand Tests But Dr. Highsmith Rules Them Out.

There were no white applicants who yesterday reported to the office of Thomas R. Foust, superintendent of schools, for the college entrance examination for graduates of non-standard high schools.

There were four negro students who applied for permission to stand the examination, but were ruled out by Dr. J. Henry Highsmith, director of the division of instructional service in the state department of education, who ruled that the examination was only for white students.

As a result of his ruling, however an inquiry was addressed from Superintendent Foust's office to H. L. Trigg, state supervisor of negro high schools, for information as to what procedure to follow. It is probable some arrangement will be made whereby the negro applicants may stand the examination at an early date.

Protest Against Negroes In Camp Near White Lake

Elizabethtown—A large majority of the property owners at White Lake met at Goldstons Beach Tuesday afternoon, on reliable information that the CCC camp located near the lake is to be filled with negroes in the next few weeks.

Vigorous protests were forwarded to Congressman J. Bayard Clark in Washington and General Manus McCloskey, at Fort Bragg. It was brought out in the protest that not one foot of land on White Lake is owned by negroes, and that the bathing beaches, hotels, restaurants,etc., cater to white people only, also that there has never been any facilities offered at the lake for negroes for bathing, boating or fishing. Singletary lake is located four miles below the lake and has been exclusively used for negroes for many years.

The land was leased to Government Representative Captain Hutten, with the expressed verbal understanding that it was to be used for white boys only. Every facility for recreation and entertainment will be offered to the white CCC camp there, it was stated in the protest which was signed by every property owner on the lake, but such facilities will be refused to a negro camp operating there.

Greensboro, N. C., News
November 20, 1935

NEGROES PLAN FAIR AT BROWN SUMMIT

Prof. C. R. A. Cunningham, of A and T. College, Will Be the Principal Speaker.

C. R. A. Cunningham, professor of dairy husbandry at A. and T. college, will be the principal speaker at the annual fair sponsored by A. and T. college "trainees" at Brown Summit, Thursday, November 21.

The fair, which will be held at the Brown Summit negro high school, will be under the direction of Alexander Jones, W. S. Leonard, Carter Jones and John Spaulding, who are the teacher "trainees."

Judging by agricultural students of the high school will take place from 8 a. m. to noon. This will be followed from 1 p. m. to 2 p. m. by the judging by the official judges. General inspection by the public will be conducted from 2 p. m. to 2:30 p. m.

Luncheon, sponsored by the Parent-Teacher association, will be held from 2:30 to 2:45 p. m. This will be followed by music, speeches, addresses, skits and the awarding of prizes.

Discrimination - 1935

Ohio

ANOTHER VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS LAW

A few days ago Police Prosecutor Perry B. Jackson issued a warrant for the arrest of Jas. Sabo, employee of the Broadway Tavern, 869 Broadway, for refusing to serve Ed. Perry, because he was dark. When Mr. Jackson issued this warrant he perhaps did not know how important it was to execute the Civil Rights Law until he himself encountered the same discrimination last week. Daily Worker

Mr. Jackson, in company with several prominent white attorneys, all members of the executive committee of the Cuyahoga Bar Association, was refused service at the Hollenden Hotel dining room. 7-1-35

Just a few days later, last Friday to be exact, David Taylor and Eugene F. Cheeks, editor of The Cleveland Guide, presented tickets at the Par Three Golf Club on Lorain which had been purchased from salesmen, for a game on their course, and were refused, because of their color.

A few extreme penalties imposed on violators, by court judges, might have a tendency to check this rapidly increasing violation of the Civil Rights Law. All of the above plan suits. New York

The Guide is intensely interested in the enforcement of this law and will watch the judicial procedure in these and other cases.

In order that we may not fail to make clear our stand in these cases we are repeating an editorial, below, which was carried in our last issue setting fourth our policy on this law. The editorial follows:

Ohio has a law known as the Civil Rights Law which provides a penalty for any public place that refuses service to anyone because of race or color.

James Sabo (white) was arrested and brought before Municipal Judge Frank J. Lausche on May 28th for refusing to serve Ed. Perry. Judge Lausche gave the defendant a suspended sentence. Judge Lausche, in our opinion, has administered justice and proven an efficient judge during his short service on the bench but we must confess we are greatly surprised with the suspeding of the sentence of Jas. Sabo., by Judge Lausche.

The Cleveland Guide, since its inception, has observed the decisions of every judge in Civl Rights cases, and has insisted on the enforcement of that law.

Some years ago the editor of The Cleveland Guide had the manager of the Arcadia Lunch arrested and brought before Judge Meck, after he was denied service. Judge Back dismissed the case, contending that the editor went in the place with the intention of bringing the case to court. Later on the editor looked up a higher court decision on a similar ruling and showed the judge that the motive for entering a public place was not to be considered in giving a judgment, and the judge admitted his ignoring of the appealed court decision.

The editor informed Negro voters of the failure of Judge Meck to administer justice in that case, and when Judge Meck ran for re-election, he was defeated. He tried at another election bu was again defeated.

Just about two years ago another Municipal Judge failed to administer justice in a civil rights case, but he died before election.

Judge Lewis Drucker deserves commendation for ruling against a demurrer brought by the defendant in the Civil Rights case of Mrs. Ellen Sissle, a few days ago. We also recall another judgment given by a Municipal Court Judge for $50 against the Wm. Taylor & Sons, to Mrs. Lacey.

One Municipal Judge who has pledged his support for the enforcement of Civil Rights cases, and who has demonstrated his sincerity in enforcement is Judge Oscar C. Bell. In the case of Cordelia White against the Mills Restaurant, Judge Bell gave the plaintiff judgment for $100. Judge Bell set a good example for other judges to follow.

We wish it clearly understood that any judge, whether he be of the city courts, county or supreme court, who fails to administer justice in Civil Rights cases will meet a 100 per cent opposition from The Cleveland Guide when he runs for re-election...... .....

Sixteen states in the Union have Civil Rights Laws. They were not placed in the statutes to make a joke of, but were intended to be enforced, and the Cleveland Guide is going to insist on the enforcement.

OHIO MAN AWARDED LARGE SUM AS CIVIL RIGHTS LAW IS BROUGHT INTO PLAY

Journal and guide
Norfolk Va. 7-20-35

CLEVELAND, Ohio—One of the largest penalties ever paid in a civil rights case here was paid to Perry B. Jackson, assistant police prosecutor and president of the Ohio State Association of Elks, it was announced this week by Atty. Chester K. Gillespie, former state representative.

The amount was paid by Theodore DeWitt, receiver for the Hollenden Hotel against whom the law suit had been filed in the Municipal Court of this city for refusal to serve Jackson in the main dining room on June 17.

Jackson who is the first Negro to serve as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Bar Association of which the majority are white was invited by one John Alburn, chairman of a special committee to meet with the committee at a table in the Chrystal Dining room of the Hollenden Hotel. Jackson had eaten at said hotel on many occasions in private rooms or at private affairs. Upon the day in question, however, when Jackson arrived he and the members of the committee were informed by the head waiter that no service could be had there because Jackson was colored. Later at an interview with the manager and Theodore DeWitt, the receiver of the Hollenden Hotel, resulted in an unequivocal statement that the policy of the hotel was to refuse colored persons in the main dining room notwithstanding the law. This statement was made in the presence of other members of the committee who were Joseph L. Stern, former president of the Cuyahoga County Bar Association and A. P. Gustafson.

Judge Lee Skeel, in whose court the receivership matter had been pending for about two years, after presentation of the case by Atty. Gillespie fixed the sum of $350 as a proper amount for damage.

Paul H. Keough, attorney for the receiver sent the following message receiver sent the following message to Attorney Gillespie, "I wish you would express to Perry my personal regret that all this happened. Perry was in law school with me and I had nothing but the highest admiration for him personally and for his talents."

However, in view of the fact that the management has not indicated that it will change its policy, Jackson is urging that colored persons including the councilmen to request groups with which they may be identified to meet elsewhere than the Hollenden Hotel. Already some groups have taken their meetings to other places.

Cleveland Man Wins In Discrimination Suit Against Hotel

New York Age
New York Mirror
7-20-35

CLEVELAND, O. — Perry B. Jackson, assistant Police Prosecutor and president of the Ohio State Association of Elks, was awarded the sum of $350 damages in a suit against the Hollenden Hotel here last week. The amount was paid by Theodore DeWitt, receiver for the Hollenden Hotel, against whom the suit had been filed in the Municipal Court, after Jackson had been refused service in the main dining room of the establishment on June 17 last.

Jackson, the first Negro to serve as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Bar Association of which the majority are white, was invited by one John Alburn, chairman of a special committee to meet with the committee at a table in the Crystal Dining Room of the Hollenden Hotel. Although he has eaten at the hotel on many occasions in private rooms or at private affairs, Jackson charged that on the day in question, he was informed upon his arrival by the head waiter that no service could be had there because he was colored. This statement, it is alleged, was later confirmed in an interview with the manager of the hotel and DeWitt.

BAR RACE FROM CITY'S BEACH IN SPRINGFIELD

Officials Are 'Out' To Protesting Citizens

SPRINGFIELD, O., July 26.—This city in an arbitrary and illegal procedure desecrated one of America's most cherished shrines, the birth and burial place of Abraham Lincoln last week by barring Race citizens from the newly opened municipal beach.

This unexpected action coming, it is believed, on the authority of the mayor and the city fathers, took members of the Race who participated in the opening ceremonies the day before by storm. Access to the beach was denied members of the Race Thursday, the day after the opening of the $3,000,000 project made partly possible through a bond issue floated in 1930.

On the day the beach was opened, Wednesday, both races were permitted to use its facilities. First indication of a change in policy came Thursday at 2 p. m., when a party of Race citizens was turned back. Believing the action to have been taken at the council meeting held that morning, Race organizations immediately besieged the city officials with calls only to be informed by secretaries that they were out. A representative of one body was informed that "the mayor's telephone has been temporarily disconnected."

For public places to jim crow Race citizens is traditional here, hotels, theatres, taverns and restaurants denying them service. Recently ex-Senator Roberts was denied a cold drink in a cigar store, while 5 and 10 cent stores humiliate members of the Race at their fountains by serving them in red glasses. The civil rights law is flagrantly disregarded.

Chicago Defender
7-27-35

Cleveland Store Jim Crow Held as Violation of Law

NEW YORK—The refusal of the proprietor of a women's clothing shop in Cleveland, Ohio, to serve a colored woman was held to be an action upon which suit could be filed under the Ohio Civil Rights Law, in an opinion given by Judge Lewis Drucker, of the Cleveland Municipal Court.

The full opinion has just been received here by the N.A.A.C.P. Mrs. Ellen Sissle, through her attorney, Chester K. Gillespie, had filed suit against Harvey, Inc., alleging that she had been refused service.

The store answered the suit by saying that there was no cause of action since women's apparel shops were not named in the Civil Rights Law. In making his decision the judge stated:

Is Place Public?

"The question remains whether defendant's place of business is a public place. On the allegations of the petition admitted for the purposes of this demurrer, we think there can be no serious question but that it is a public place, open to all the people whose needs it may satisfy for a consideration.

"In other words that it is no different from any other place of business which offers its wares to the general public, who is able or willing to pay the price therefor.

"Having in mind the declared object of the statute and the spirit in which it has been consistently construed by the courts of Ohio, we are of the opinion that the petition states a cause of action."

Discrimination – 1935

Oklahoma

A False Rumor About Kerr

We are taking it on ourselves this week to come to the defense of one of our best and most consistent advertisers. Rumor is afloat in the Negro district that Kerr Dry Goods Company has indicated it does not desire Negro business, and that certain affronts have been given to ladies who patronize the store.

The Black Dispatch wishes to go on record now as saying that Kerr Dry Goods store offers every courtesy to its Negro patrons. It is the one store down in the business district where Negro women should concentrate their business, because in this store every courtesy is extended to patrons of all races; but in addition, Kerr Dry Goods Company gives gainful employment to many Negroes.

At the present time Kerr employs eleven porters and two maids, all of whom are Negroes. In addition to this, Mr. O. Benjamin, a very substantial citizen and a member of Calvary Baptist church, has for twenty-five years been custodian in the Kerr building. Unlike many white establishments dismissing their Negro help when NRA salaries went into effect, Kerr Dry Goods Company kept all of its Negro employees and retained them on NRA hours and scale of wage.

When the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People convened here last year Kerr Dry Goods Company gave to the winner of the popularity contest, staged by the local branch, a beautiful $35 dress. We sat in the ready-to-wear department while the winner of the N. A. A. C. P. ensemble was fitted from among the hundreds of fine dresses in stock. There has not, since last year, been any change in Kerr's policy to give the colored women of this city opportunity to use their fitting rooms.

During the period last year when the teachers could not cash their school warrants, Kerr Dry Goods Company gave to the Negro teachers of the city the same extended charge account through the summer months accorded other teachers in the city.

The Black Dispatch feels that with false rumors floating over the city regarding the attitude of the Kerr Dry Goods Company we should offer this explanation; and we submit that the best evidence that Kerr appreciates the business it receives from the 20,000 Negroes in Oklahoma City and its metropolitan area is basic in the fact that this company is the only dry goods firm in Oklahoma City never missing a month in which it carries advertising in the columns of the Black Dispatch.

Discrimination—1935

Pennsylvania

Future of Rights Bills Now Rests with Republicans

Joint Action of Solons Pushes Them Through House.

Afro-American

FACE HARD ROAD IN TURBULENT SENATE

4-27-35

Leaders, However, Will Watch Developments.

Baltimore Md.

PHILADELPHIA—The fate of four important measures intended to serve the interests of colored citizens in Pennsylvania, now rests with the Republican Senate, developed this week when the last of them passed the House of Representatives and were sent to the Senate.

They included the Equal Rights bill, the amendments to the women's welfare measure limiting hours of work, the measure prohibiting racial discrimination in the employment of workers in public utilities and the amendment to the compensation measure, giving domestic servants and farmers the same protection as that of other workers.

Pushed Through

A united front on the part of the five colored members of the lower bodies on all measures affecting the interests of the group helped to push these measures and amendments through the Democratic House of Representatives, and they are now in the hands of the traditional party friends of the group

That some of these measures face a rocky road, however, is admitted by members of the lower body who have watched the action and vote on these bills, and there is little doubt that their fate will play a prominent part in the line-up of the vote in the coming election.

The newly-formed Republican organization, brought into existence some time ago to hold the growing ascendency of the Democrats among colored voters, will hold a state-wide meeting in Harrisburg Saturday of this week, and it is said that one of the things which will receive serious consideration will be the fate of these measures.

Republican leaders say that they will not have the ghost of a chance in marshaling voters back into the G.O.P. fold if the Republican Senate fails to act favorably on all or some of these measures.

The AFRO-AMERICAN was told this week that there was little hope that the measure guaranteeing equal job opportunities in public utilities would make the grade. Most importance is being placed on the equal rights measure, which provides fines and prison terms for owners of any public gathering-place to refuse to provide services to any citizen on account of race or color.

If this measure passes, it would be unlawful for any hotel, restaurant, drug store, school, hospital, bar, or eating place, to in any way, discriminate against colored citizens.

Race Discrimination Is Barred By New Law

HARRISBURG, PENN., Aug. 10.—(AP)—A new law that will prohibit discrimination in public places and conveyances against negroes or any other persons "because of race, creed or color" will become effective in Pennsylvania on Sept. 1. Hotel and restaurant men are considering an attack on the law's constitutionality.

The measure passed both houses of the general assembly with virtually no opposition. A few days later, however, the House of Representatives received a resolution to recall the bill from the governor but in the meantime he signed it.

The law does not apply to clubs and other places of a private nature.

Whites To Attack Equal Rights Bill As Unconstitutional On Eve Of Its Becoming A Law Sept. 1

Hotel and Restaurant Men Propose Battle Against Measure Which Has Been Already Passed.

8-31-35

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 15—With September first rapidly approaching and the Pennsylvania Equal Rights measure recently passed by both houses and signed by the Governor, due to go into effect on that day, hotel and restaurant men are considering an attack on the law's constitutionality. The law prohibits discrimination because of race, creed or color.

A few days following the passage of the bill by both houses of the General Assembly without virtually any opposition, the House of Representatives received a resolution to recall the bill from Governor George H. Earle, but in the meantime he had signed it.

The act stipulates specifically that there shall be no discrimination in these places: Inns, taverns, roadhouses, hotels, restaurants, saloons, buffets, barrooms, ice cream parlors, confectioneries, soda fountains, drug stores, dispensaries, hospitals, clinics, bathhouses, theaters, motion picture houses, air-dromes, roof gardens, music halls, race courses, skating rinks, amusement and recreation parks, fairs, bowling alleys, gymnasiums, shooting galleries, billiard and pool parlors, public libraries, kindergartens, primary and secondary schools, high schols, academies, colleges and universities, garages and all public conveyances, such as street cars and buses.

Prophet Sees Power of Father Divine

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 15—As if to show his rival, "Prophet" K. Costonie, his power and his large following, 4,000 followers of Father Divine paraded and then staged a demonstration in front of Costonie's outdoor tent in Brooklyn, here Sunday.

The law does not apply to clubs and other places of a private nature.

The penalty for violation is a fine of $100 to $500 and imprisonment of thirty to ninety days.

The act provides that neither the proprietor nor his employes may refuse equal rights. The hotel and restaurant men charge this provision is unconstitutional, saying an employe cannot be compelled to serve any person.

New Measure Opens Public Places to All

Hotels, Taverns, Hospitals, Parks Must Serve All Races, Sept. 1.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS WILL BE BARRED, TOO

Fines From $100 to $500 Are Provided.

(Special to the AFRO)

HARRISBURG, Pa. — A "new deal" comes to the citizens of Pennsylvania on September 1 when the Keystone State's equal rights bill becomes effective.

The bill, which was passed by the recent session of the Pennsylvania legislature, was signed by Gov. George H. Earle on June 11, a few minutes before a hotel operators' association pressed the House of Representatives to recall the measure.

Politics Played Part

The equal rights movement was sponsored by Representative Reynolds, of Philadelphia, and a strong Pittsburgh movement helped the bill through the legislative mill. There is no doubt that politics played a major part in the passage of the bill.

The Democratic party undoubtedly owed a great deal to factions favoring the bill's passage and in this way showed their appreciation for thousands of votes cast in Pennsylvania's Democratic landslide last year.

Not Full of Loopholes

This bill is really an "equal rights" measure, and not a slipshod piece of legislation, full of loopholes which could make the bill just so much printed matter.

Through this bill, citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have definitely ousted jim crowism from their State.

The text of the bill follows:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA—FILE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

No. 67—Session of 1935

Afro-American

To amend Section 1 of the act approved the 19th day of May, 1887 (Pamphlet Laws No. 130) entitled "An act to provide civil rights for all people regardless of race or color," amplifying and extending the provisions of said act and increasing the penalties for violation thereof.

Baltimore Md.

SECTION 1—Be it enacted by the Senate and House Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same;

That Section 1 of the act, approved the 19th day of May, 1887 (Pamphlet Laws 130) entitled, "An act to provide civil rights for all people regardless of race or color," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted

by the authority of the same.

That all persons within the jurisdiction of this Commonwealth shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any places of public accommodation, resort or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons.

No person being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of any such place shall directly or indirectly refuse, withold from or deny to any person, any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof or directly or indirectly publish circulate issue display, post or mail any written or printed communication notice or advertisement to the effect that any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any such places shall be refused, withheld from or denied to any person on account of race, creed or color, or that the patronage or custom thereat of any person belonging to or purporting to be of any particular race, creed or color is unwelcome, objectionable or not acceptable, desired or solicited.

Drakes Branch, Va. Gazette
August 29, 1935

PENNSYLVANIA & NEGROES

The Negroes of the entire United States will be interested ir the recently passed "No Discrimination Laws," which goes into effect on September first in the great state of Pennsylvania.

The bill, which passed the House with a lone dissenting vote, was promptly signed by Governor Earle although a faint objection was heard The law stipulates that there shall be no discrimination against Negroes or any other persons "because of race, creed or color" in nearly forty types of business places including inns,, taverns, ice cream parlors, saloons, theatres, music halls, libraries, schools, colleges and public conveyances.

Pennsylvania's population in 1930 was 9,631,350, of which 431,257 were classified as Negroes. It will be interesting to observe the enforcement of the new law and, in 1940, the increased Negro population of Pennsylvania| Certainly, if there is a dissatisfied Negro anywhere in the United States, who is disgruntled over the treatment received in any section, it is relatively easy to make a trip into Pennsylvania, settle down and enjoy liberty and privileges guara. under the new law.

Key West, Fla., Citizen
August 31, 1935

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEGROES

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Orangeburg, S. C. Democrat
August 27, 1935

Pennsylvania and Negroes.

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Pa. Citizens Eye Threat to Repeal Equal Rights Law

Afro-American
11-23-35

Trick Expected at Coming Special Session of State Legislature.

Baltimore, Md.

HOTEL MEN THOUGHT PREPARING TO LOBBY

11-23-35

Backers Say Legislators Must Be Warned.

(Special to the AFRO)

HARRISBURG, Pa. — The possibility of an effort on the part of Pennsylvania hotel interests to attempt to tack a repealer onto Pennsylvania's Equal Rights Bill loomed; this week, after Governor George H. Earle announced that a special session of the State Legislature will be called within 90 days.

The measure was eased through the last session of the legislature before the real powers of the hotel interests were aware of the full meaning of the bill. Governor Earle signed the bill just before the hotel men went into action in an effort to recall the piece of legislation from the governor.

Strength Evidenced

The strength of the hotel interests was shown when they pressured the House of Representatives to pass a resolution recalling the bill from the governor. The governor, however, had signed the bill before the recall notice reached his office.

In the coming session there will undoubtedly be an effort to recall or take the teeth out of bill, according to observers, who are determined to watch closely for any open or concealed effort to void this legislation.

Politically, the equal rights question is said to have a firm backing with the present administration, which owes much to the interests favoring equality without discrimination.

Powerful Lobby Expected

Financially, the hotel interests are a power, and it is considered certain that lobby workers for the hotels will spare no cost in attempting to influence legislators.

In order to hold the equal rights bill at its present standard, its supporters point out, every citizen will have to contact his representative and assert his rights as a citizen of the commonwealth.

Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are already backed by determined legislators, but attention is called to the necessity for Pennsylvanians in other communities to serve notice on their legislators as to just what they expect and to warn them to watch for a hidden sentence in some trumped-up measure which may damage the equal rights law.

Discrimination—1935

Pennsylvania

EQUAL RIGHTS BILL CREATES SERIOUS ISSUE IN PENNSYLVANIA

PROPAGANDA SAYS NEW BILL CREATES SOCIAL EQUALITY BETWEEN WHITES AND BLACKS

Echos of Reconstruction Period Resound

By WILLARD BROWN

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 20.—(ANP)—Strange as it may seem, the passage of a so-called "equal rights" or civil rights law by the state legislature and the signing of it by the governor of the state has created a serious issue in this state.

Echoes of Reconstruction and the bitter fight participated in by Congressman Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania for a national civil rights law are being heard.

Deep-seated racial animosities are coming to the surface.

Negro legislative leaders who sponsored and their white friends who supported acivil rights law for Pennsylvania probably never suspected that in this day and time, three score and ten years since the Civil War, such racial tension would follow the enactment of such a statute in this northern state.

New York, Illinois, and other states have civil rights laws. In such states, they are not regarded as particularly onerous by the whites, nor particularly helpful by the Negroes. In both Illinois and New York, despite the civil rights laws, discrimination against Negroes in some sections is gross. Negro legislators in the capital of Illinois have been refused food in restaurants, despite the civil rights laws. Constant efforts are being made by these same legislators to buttress the civil rights laws on the books, the dominant white majority continues to treat the Negro minority as it wishes.

There is, therefore, a puzzling situation in Pennsylvania where whites are alarmed over encroaching "social equality"—always social equality, you know, and where many Negroes are looking forward to September 1 when the civil rights law goes into effect as "der Tag," the day of new-found freedom, opportunities and license.

There is a large class of foolish white Pennsylvanians who actually believe that after September 1, Negroes are going to try to pile into their homes, barber shops, clubs, and even go so far as to elbow them off the streets. Sounds silly, but there are very silly extremes to which white Americans who never take the trouble to know black Americans, can go.

There is also a class of foolish Negroes which proposes after September 1 to "test" the "equal rights' law, in other words—to further and needlessly frighten and anger the already jittery whites.

The editor of the Johnstown Democrat, in a conservatively reasoned editorial, writes:

"In various paths of the state, ill-advised Negroes, mostly young, are swaggering around proclaiming what they are going to do after September 1. Unless they change their tactics, what these individuals are going to do is get into a lot of trouble.

"While the 'equal rights' bill is on the statute books, it nevertheless remains a fact that it becomes as ineffective as prohibition in the face of a hostile public sentiment."

There are large numbers of Negroes deliberately planning to "celebrate" when the civil rights law becomes effective, to congregate and enter places where they know they are not wanted—just to see what will happen.

In fact, they have started already. According to one reliable report, a colored man and woman went to the William Penn hotel here to dine a few evenings ago. They wanted to see if they were going to be put out. The management did not eject them. Instead, it is said to have ordered the orchestra to cease playing and to have placed a screen between the lone colored diners and the white diners. When the colored couple arose to leave, the orchestra was ordered to play again and while it did so, the white diners cheered the action of the management.

Of course, the hotel management was legally and morally wrong, but the question arises as to whether unnecessary testing of such a law weakens or strengthens it from the standpoint of public support.

TIMES
Whiting, Ind.

12

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEGROES

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Pennsylvania's population in 1930 was 9,631,350, of which 431,257 were classified as Negroes. It will be interesting to observe the enforcement of the new law and, in 1940, the increased Negro population of Pennsylvania. Certainly, if there is a dissatisfied Negro anywhere in the United States, who is disgruntled over the treatment received in any section, it is relatively easy to make a trip into Pennsylvania, settle down and enjoy liberty and privileges guaranteed under the new law.

Equal Rights Law Hits White Hotel Manager in Philly

Afro-American

White Hostess Appears as Witness for Two New York Women.

Baltimore Md.

3 SOUGHT SERVICE AT FRONTENAC HOTEL

Witness Says She Was Called "White Trash."

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The alleged refusal of William J. Cameron, white, manager of the Frontenac Hotel, 1528 North Broad Street, to serve Miss Mary Lamb and Mrs. Mary Lyon of 205 E. Sixty-ninth Street, New York City, on Armistice Day, caused him to be held under $500 bail for court, last week.

Appearing before Magistrate Henry, Mrs. Praise Grace, white, a missionary who resides at 1001 Keystone Road, Upper Darby, Pa., as a witness for Miss Lamb, stated that the two women were here in the city visiting her and were on their way to New York when the incident occurred.

Mrs. Grace said that on entering the hotel dining room, the two visitors and herself sat at a table and were definitely and positively denied service by the manager. The manager called her to the door at which he was standing, she testified, and told her that they did not serve colored people in the hotel.

Reminded of Law

Upon the approach of Miss Lamb and Mrs. Lyon to the manager to hear what the trouble was, according to Mrs. Grace, the manager very loudly told her, "If you were anything else than a lot of white trash, you would not come in here with them; if you want to eat with your black trash, go down to the section where they live."

When reminded of the Equal Rights Law, the manager is quoted as saying that he cared nothing about it.

After many of the white guests began to assemble and give their views pro and con, Mrs. Grace said that the manager ordered them out as he said they were creating a disturbance in his hotel. They left.

Test Pa. Equal Rights Law

Afro American

PHILADELPHIA.—Four restaurant employees were held for court, Thursday to test the "equal rights law."

Two cases were docketed, one against Horn and Hardart and the other against Stauffers Restaurants. 11-16-35

The first case heard by Magistrate Henry was the complaint against Horn and Hardart by Miss Frances Rankin, 21, of 1924 S. College Avenue, and Miss Gladys Drayden, 23, of 5921 Arch Street.

Baltimore, Md.

They both testified that on October 28, they entered the restaurant at Sixteenth and Chestnut Streets and sat for nearly an hour at a table without getting service.

The other case also heard by Magistrate Henry was Miss Mamie Davis, 1806 Bainbridge Street, executive secretary of the Y.W.C.A., 1605 Catherine Street and her assistant, Mrs. Ruth Conyers Jones against Stauffers.

Both women testified that on September 13, they entered the restaurant at Broad and Locust Street and placed orders for fish and vegetable platter. They charged that the orders were heavily coated with salt.

Discrimination-1935

Pennsylvania

Univ. of Pitt. Ordered to Admit Medical Students

(Special to the AFRO)

HARRISBURG, Pa. — The University of Pittsburgh, while accepting support from the State may no longer restrict admission to its medical school to white students, according to the findings of a legislative committee appointed by the Pennsylvania House of Representatives to investigate conditions at the university.

The committee's report, recently submitted to the House, had the following to say with regard to the policies of the university's medical school:

Hospital Claim Only Opinion

Bearing on the question of policies of the medical school, in so far as the same concerns the non-admission of colored students thereto, the committee does not sustain the officials of the university in their contention that these students cannot secure admission to the hospitals of the city of Pittsburgh.

The committee, from the evidence, submits that the authorities at the university were simply expressing their opinions, inasmuch as they had never given the matter more than their own personal consideration, as no colored students have been graduated from the university's medical school since 1915.

Admitted in Other Units

The evidence further shows that a large number of colored students are regularly enrolled in other departments of the university, and since there appears to be no discrimination to these students, the committee therefore desires to call to the attention of the officials of the University of Pittsburgh, in so far as the same concerns the school of medicine, the fact that in the use of public funds, there should be no discrimination on account of race, creed or color.

Representative Homer S. Brown of Pittsburgh is among the five members of the investigating committee.

Governor Earle Signs Hart State Guard Measure

First Legislation Sponsored by 5 Colored Legislators Becomes Law.

ALL OTHER BILLS TIED UP IN REP. SENATE

Leaders Will Watch Disposition of Upper Body.

F-L-A-S-H

HARRISBURG, Pa. — The Reynolds Equal Rights Bill, providing penalties from $100 to $500 and imprisonment of from 30 to 60 days for any hotel, restaurant, public eating place, theatre, moving picture, school, college, hospital or public institution which refuses to serve or otherwise discriminate against a citizen of Pennsylvania on account of race or color, passed the senate Monday night.

An amendment introduced by a Senator to reduce the penalty to $100 was offered but defeated. The Reynolds measure was regarded as one of the most important pieces of legislation offered by the group in this session. It had the active support of all five of our members and was voted for by both Republicans and Democrats.

PHILADELPHIA — The Sam Hart bill, establishing a state guard, and the first measure pushed through both houses by the five colored solons at Harrisburg, became a law Friday when Governor Earle placed his signature on the proposal.

The provides an appropriation up to $200,000 and is intended to create state guard units in the eastern and western parts of the state. The effort to secure national guards was begun by Representative Hart more than eight years ago.

Some Objections

Although the measure had the united support of all five of our representatives, there was an undercurrent of resentment because it set up what many believed to be a jim crow unit. This objection was pointed out by one of the representatives on the floor of the House when he voted for it.

The fate of other measures sponsored by this group is in doubt due to the unsettled condition in the Republican Senate.

Civil Rights Measure

One of the most important of these measures is the civil rights bill introduced by Representative Hobson Reynolds on January 15. This bill was reported out of the Judiciary Committee as committed on April 10 and passed on final reading April 17. Since that time it has been in the hands of the Senate Judiciary General Committee.

Senator Clarence J. Buckman, Republican chairman of this committee, is said to oppose the provisions of the bill which award damages to the plaintiff in a case of discrimination in public places.

Republican leaders in the group express anxiety about the passage of the Reynolds measure because they feel the failure of the Republican Senate to pass the measure will be good Democratic campaign material in the fall election.

The Reynolds bill, intended to provide equal opportunity for jobs on public buildings and public works in Pennsylvania, introduced on January 15, was later fathered by Representative Marshall Shepard, and passed its final reading in the House on February 6. It also is tied up in Senator Buckman's committee, where it was committed February 11.

Servants' Bll Buried

On January 15 Representative Marshall Shepard offered an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915 intended to give compensation to domestics and farm laborers along with other employees. This measure was referred to the judiciary committee on March 20, where it has been buried since.

The bill introduced by Representative Walker K. Jackson on January 22, providing members of the police department twenty-four consecutive hours of rest each week, is still in the hands of the Committee on Cities. His measure making an appropriation to the Children's Hospital on Bainbridge Street was referred to the Appropriations Committee.

Anti-Lynch Bill Passed House

The anti-lynching bill fathered by Representative Marshall Shepard on February 6, passed third reading March 6, but was reconsidered and recommitted for amendments on the same day. The following day it was reported as amended and passed the House of Representatives.

The first measure introduced by Representative Homer S. Brown dealt with safeguarding holders of policies in domestic insurance companies and set up requirements for yearly reports. This measure was made a special order on March 26, passed, and is now in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee.

Representative Jackson's measure regulating the solicitation of moneys for charitable institutions, which passed the House April 10, has since passed the Senate and is waiting for Governor Earle's signature.

An amendment to make May 31, a legal holiady as "Emancipation Day" in this state, introduced by Representative Reynolds on February 27, is still in the Committee on Banking.

Shepard Leads

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He leads in the number of measures introduced, being credited with eighteen. Hart comes next with ten measures and Jackson and Reynolds have seven measures each to their credit. Homer S. Brown, another Democrat, has introduced three measures.

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Since the passage of the measure by almost unanimous vote of both branches of the legislature, a state-wide drive by hotel men and an organization in this state which has policies similar to the Ku Klux Klan, has been inaugurated to kill it. It is now a law and cannot be affected at this session of the legislature.

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The signing occurred just a few minutes before the House adopted a resolution seeking its recall for further consideration.

It is believed the recall from pressure brought to bear by the Pennsylvania Hotels Association, which had just sent a telegram to Governor Earle bitterly opposing the bill.

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The signing occurred just a few minutes before the House adopted a resolution seeking its recall for further consideration.

It is believed the recall from pressure brought to bear by the Pennsylvania Hotels Association, which Homer S. Brown, Pittsburgh legislator, witnessed the Governor's signature.

The Senate passed the bill last week and before opposition developed, the Governor's office had announced no action would be taken on the measure until the executive had conferred with advisors.

The Reynolds Equal Rights Bill is regarded as one of the most im-

Brownsville 'Crusaders' Issue Lynch Handbills

Miners Aroused at Boss-Inspired Attempt to Divide White and Negro Workers by Incitement Campaign to Offset New Equal Rights Law

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 18.—Brownsville, once one of the most important stations of the old underground railways that freed many Negro slaves in the old days, is now the scene of a bosses' attempt to split the unity of white and Negro miners by a lynch incitment campaign being sponsored by the "Crusaders" calling for terrorism to offset enforcement of the State Equal Rights Bill, scheduled to become law Sept. 1. The measure bans discrimination againt Negroes.

Handprinted, crudely lettered handbills were posted last week on poles in the vicinity of Brownsville, Fredericktown and nearby areas, which screamed "Chase the nigger out of Pennsylvania — Move the Mason-Dixon line North of Pennsylvania," called for the "spilling of tons of niggers blood."

The lynch leaflets have aroused indignation of white and Negro miners alike, even former "100 per centers" joining in the widespread denunciation of the cowardly terrorists.

Thus far no attacks have been made, but many Negroes are grimly preparing for any emergency.

Feeling against the lynchers is at a high pitch. The Communist Party issued a leaflet openly branding the lynchers as "rats—the coal operators and their stool-pigeons," calling upon all organizations and unions to protest, and for prosecution of the lynch-inciters.

Under suspicion as instigators of the incitement are certain bosses' agents within the U. M. W. of A. who in the past have taken the initiative in "fighting Communism." At the time of the June 1 "truce" celebration in Waynesburg a banner screaming "Down with Communism" and borne by such a group was torn from their hands and destroyed by the miners.

The Communist Party is calling a mass meeting in Brownsville to protest against the terror.

Republic, W. Va. News
August 17, 1935

EQUAL RIGHTS IN PA.

The newsmagazine, Time, devoted almost a page of space last week to the history and background of a new law which will go into effect in Pennsylvania September 1, and which has the hotel and restaurant proprietors of that State considerably perplexed. It is the Equal Rights Law, which forbids any segregation or discrimination against Negroes in hotels, restaurants, theatres and shops. It is said to be the triumph of one of the four Philadelphia Negro members of the Legislature, Hobson R. Reynolds, and Time credits success to a deal made by Democratic State Chairman David Lee Lawrence, prior to the 1934 election which turned Pennsylvania Democratic by a shift of 170,000 Negro votes.

Much political bitterness attended the closing hours of the Legislature and the Reynolds bill went through the lower house without a dissenting vote, and passed the Senate with only one member making a feeble partial objection. The bill was whisked to Democratic Governor Earle who signed it a few minutes after passage. Ten minutes later the House tried to recall the bill, but it was too late. The legislators had heard from the State Hotel and Restaurant Association, who will have to put themselves into position to carry out the law on and after Sept. 1.

Time notes that, even last week, however, "Pennsylvanians were beginning to realize how hard it would be to evade it. Discrimination of any kind will be a crime, punishable by a fine up to $500, a jail sentence up to 60 days. Two Negro women marched into the William Penn Hotel Beauty Salon, the swankiest in Pittsburgh, asked for a powder test, usually given free. A white beautician told them it would cost $5 apiece. They showed their money. She said they would have to have an appointment. They asked for one. She finally said there was no appointments free for a month; she would telephone them when a date was open. Had the law been in force, she might have done her telephoning from jail, having boosted prices, refused to give an appointment.

At a cinema theatre in Monessen, Pa., three Negroes asked for seats in the orchestra. They threatened the manager, a Greek, with the law. He answered that if necessary he would close his theatre on Sept. 1. At amusement parks in several towns, when Negro couples invaded dance floors, white dancers promptly marched off. At a small hotel in Pittsburgh a Negro minister tried to arrange a banquet for 40 persons but the management was 'booked up for two months.'"

"White Crusaders" Fight Pennsylvania Equal Rights Bill

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—From Ellsworth, Pa., the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has received a crude leaflet headed: "The White Crusaders are here to chase the Nigger out of Pennsylvania."

Certain white groups in Pennsylvania are tremendously excited because the legislature passed an equal rights law which goes into effect September 1. The White Crusaders represent onl ythe rabble-rousers, but many "resjectable" whites are said to be bitterly opposed to the law. The complete Crusader leaflet follows:

"They're Here—The White Crusaders.

"Here to chase the Nigger out of Pennsylvania and make it a safe state for our mothers, wives, sisters and daughters. Here to give Penna, back to the white man, to live in peacefully.

"And if necessary tomake the Supreme sacrifices but with a pledge signed in our own blood. That for every ounce of white blood spilled, there will be tons of Nigger blood spilled.

"We were honest law abiding citizens until the Nigger used his influences to have a so-called Equal Rights bill passed by a group of selfish politicians. We did not want to discriminate against the Nigger. everyone seemed to be satisfied but we must have treated the Nigger too good. he wants the same privileges as the White man, especially with the White woman. WAKE UP WHITE MAN. DECENCY REQUIRES IT. THE NIGGER. asked for this and we are going to give it to him and give it to him Right.

"ANY WHITE THAT UPHOLDS A NIGGER WILL BE TREATED THE SAME AS A NIGGER.

"Do your part to help move the MASON-DIgON line NORTH of PENNA.

" 'CRUSADERS5 are here there and everywhere. 'COOPERATE'—and JOIN—We'll be with you until the State belongs to the WHITE MAN.

Variety N.Y.

RESTAURATEURS WILL FIGHT PRO-COLOR BILL

Stroudsburg, Pa., Aug. 20.

A law prohibiting discrimination against negroes or any other persons 'because of race, creed or color,' will on Sept. 1, become effective in this state. Hotel and restaurant men are seriously considering an attack on the law's constitutionality.

Both houses of the General Assembly passed the measure almost without opposition. Shortly after, a resolution to recall the bill was received by the House of Representatives, but Governor Earle had already signed it.

Philly NAACP Fights Jim Crow on Wilson Lines

PHILADELPHIA.—Failure to get a satisfactory answer to a protest against what they called gross discrimination and jim crow practices on the part of the Wilson Steamship Lines, the Philadelphia N.A.A.C.P. voted to wage a fight against that company in the regular meeting, last week.

The local branch had called the company's attention to specific cases of alleged racial discrimination, but the company, they say, did not even grant them the courtesy of a reply.

Had Large Patronage

The Wilson Lines, officials pointed out, enjoy a large patronage among our citizens. Last year it was estimated they received more than $5,000 from organizations who used their excursion boats.

I. Maximilian Martin, secretary of the local branch, wrote a letter to George B. Junkin, white, president of the steamboat company, in which he cited the case of a woman who purchased tickets to Riverview Beach but was prevented from landing when the boat arrived at the beach.

Another case was cited in which a group of young church people were refused tickets to the beach and after protesting, were told that they could buy boat tickets but that there were no accommodations for them in the park.

FOUR HELD IN EQUAL RIGHTS LAW

Restaurant Employees Face Jail for Failure To Serve Negroes

PHILADELPHIA—Four restaurant employees were held in bail for court, last Thursday, in what will be the first test of the recently enacted "Equal Rights Law" They were held by Magistrate Edward W. Henry, who from time to time during the hearing held in his office, bitterly excoriated the management and employees of the center city restaurants that had either refused services through subterfuge, or had served food impossible to eat.

Held on $500 bail each were J.F. Vollmer, manager, and Miss Evelyn Palmer, waitress, at Stouffer's Restaurant, Broad and Locust Streets, and Daniel Hare, manager, and Miss Jean Anders, hostess, at a Horn and Hardart restaurant at 16th and Chestnut Streets.

Prosecutors in the action were Miss Mamie Davis excutive secretary of the Southwest Branch Y. W. C. A. 1605 Catharine street, Mrs. Ruth Conyers Jones, 756 S. 16th street, a secretary at the Y. W. C. A., and J. Robert Smith, local representative of an out-of-town newspaper.

They prosecuted the management of Stoffers, alleging that food was served them so heavily salted that it was impossible to eat it.

"The salt of human kindness," Magistrate Henry caustically observed.

Witnesses for Miss Davis and Mrs. Jones were Miss Mary Samson and Mrs. Edith Day, executive secretaries of Y. W. C. A. activities in the Philadelphia area.

Both women testified that they had accompanied Miss Davis to Stouffer's Restaurant. They testified that the food served Miss Davis was "covered with salt and unfit to eat."

Discrimination—1935

Pennsylvania

Stirring Up Race Troubles

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a law decreeing that Negroes shall be admitted to any hotels, resorts and places of amusement conducted by white people. A Negro undertaker, acting as state representative, sponsored the bill, and it had become law before any discussion arose.

Little editorial comment has been indulged, and things in Pennsylvania are running along about as usual except among protesting hotel men.

The Negroes have raised the point that they have a right also to privileges in tax-supported institutions, especially schools and colleges. They don't want separate schools, but want to go along with the white people, and get rid of the race segregation; in other words, to put an end to Jim Crow. They want removal of signs saying, "We Cater Only to White Trade." The penalty provided in Pennsylvania for refusing to Negroes privileges in roadhouses, inns, theaters, hotels, barrooms, libraries, schools, colleges, trains and resorts, is $100 fine, or $50 fine and sixty to ninety days in prison.

Yet, the hotel men declare they will not obey the law, and that they will run the risk of the panelties.

Down in Maryland a Negro graduate of Amherst College has obtained a mandamus directing the University of Maryland to admit him as a law student. The University has appealed the case.

The organization for the advancement of the Negroes is said to be behind a movement to have all of the states pass laws like the one just passed in Pennsylvania, in spite of the ponderous weight of established custom that has opposed such things since the South's bitter reconstruction days. Nine states have similar laws now.

But at no time in the history of the nation have the two races been on more friendly terms, at least not since the emancipation of the Negroes. Such movements as these do vastly more harm than good. They stir up ill feeling that hurts both races. Whether the law in Pennsylvania was to increase votes for the party in power, or whether it is due to a sincere desire to thrust the Negro forward socially, it will do harm and cause constant friction.

If the Negro can be saved from his "friends" who are always trying to gain selfish advancement by using the race as a pawn he will much more quickly work out his salvation. He has made a wonderful showing since he adjusted himself to existing conditions and ceased to try take the country's government away from the white man. There is hardly a white man in this part of the nation who does not look after the welfare of one or more and sometimes of a dozen Negro families, contributing to their enterprises, building churches for them, lending them money, helping them out of difficulties and close places. The white man is the natural friend of the Negro, but he draws the line at laws to force him to social equality. It is regrettable that the efforts to improve the Negro's condition should be so badly misdirected.

Gallatin, Tenn., Exam.-Tennessean
August 29, 1935

Pennsylvania and Negroes

The Negroes of the entire United States will be interested in the recently passed, "No Discrimination Law," which goes into effect on September first in the great State of Pennsylvania.

The bill, which passed the two Houses with a lone dissenting vote, was promptly signed by Governor Earle, although a faint objection was heard. The law stipulates that there shall be no discrimination against Negroes or any other persons "because of race, creed or color" in nearly forty types of business places, including inns, taverns, hotels, ice cream parlors, saloons theatres, music halls, libraries, schools, colleges and public conveyances.

Pennsylvania's population in 1930 was 9,631,350, of which 431,257 were classified as Negroes. It will be interesting to observe the enforcement of the new law and, in 1940, the increased Negro population of Pennsylvania. Certainly, if there is a dissatisfied Negro anywhere in the United States, who is disgruntled over the treatment received in any section, it is relatively easy to make a trip into Pennsylvania, settle down and enjoy the liberty and privileges guaranteen under the new law.

Anderson, S. C., Record
August 30, 1935

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(Orangeburg Times and Democrat.)

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Macon, Ga., Telegraph
September 10, 1935

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LEADER

Rockville, Conn.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEGROES.

The Negroes of the entire United States will be interested in the recently passed, "No Discrimination Law," which goes into effect on September first in the great State of Pennsylvania.

The bill, which passed the two House with a lone dissenting vote, was promptly signed by Governor Earle, although a faint objection was heard. The law stipulates that there shall be no discrimination against Negroes or any other persons "because of race, creed or color" in nearly forty types of business places, including inns, taverns, hotels, ice cream parlors, saloons, theatres, music halls, libraries, schools, colleges and public conveyances.

Pennsylvania's population in 1930

was 9,631,350, of which 431,257 were classified as Negroes. It will be interesting to observe the enforcement of the new law and, in 1940, the increased Negro population of Pennsylvania. Certainly, if there is a dissatisfied Negro anywhere in the United States, who is disgruntled over the treatment received in any section, it is relatively easy to make a trip into Pennsylvania, settle down and enjoy the liberty and privileges guaranteed under the new law.

TOPEKA, KANS.
CAPITAL

SEP 9 1935

The Pennsylvania Race Law.

A short time ago the Pennsylvania legislature enacted a law forbidding hotels or places of entertainment to discriminate in any way against persons of color. The present Pennsylvania legislature is composed of a Democratic lower house and a Republican senate. The present governor of the state is a Democrat. He signed the bill and it has become a law.

This law has excited a good deal of comment. Some political prognosticators even going so far as to say it may change the electoral vote of Pennsylvania; that the Negro vote in that state, in gratitude for the favor shown, may switch from the Republican to the Democratic side in the next national election; tho in view of the fact that one house of the legislature was Republican it would seem that it should not have any particular effect on the Quaker state election. There seems to be a quite general impression that such legislation is new and a decided advance in the progress of the Negro race toward political and social equality.

Sixty-one years ago the legislature of the state of Kansas enacted the same kind of a law and it has remained on the statute books of Kansas ever since. The statute is found in Chapter 21 of the Revised Statutes of Kansas, dealing with crimes and punishments. Section 2424 of that chapter reads as follows:

"That if any of the regents or trustees of any state university, college, or other school of public instruction, or the state superintendent, or the owner or owners, agents, trustees or managers in charge of any inn, hotel or boarding house, or any place of entertainment or amusement for which a license is required by any of the municipal authorities of this state, or the owner or owners, or person or persons in charge of any steamboat, railroad, stage coach, omnibus, street car, or any other means of public carriage for persons or freight within the state, shall make any distinction on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined in any sum, not less than ten and not more than one thousand dollars, and also shall be liable to damages in any court of competent jurisdiction to the person or persons injured thereby."

So for more than 60 years we have had on our statute books an anti-race discrimination law.

Has there been race discrimination during these three-score years?

There certainly has been and every honest-minded person knows it.

Whether this discrimination has been to the detriment of the colored race may be open to argument. It has resulted in throwing the colored people on their own resources more than if they were treated with exact equality. It has resulted in a very considerable number of Negro schools which give employment to a large number of colored teachers who would not be employed if it were not for the separate schools. The fact that colored people are not welcomed in white churches has resulted in the organization of many Negro churches where in all probability the communicants enjoy worshipping more than if they were members of white churches. It has given to them almost a monopoly of certain kinds of jobs which they would share with white laborers if they were granted both political and social equality.

But the fact remains that the law does not secure for them the equality it purports to give them. Race prejudice is unreasonable and often cruel, but that does not do away with the fact that it exists and apparently is not dying out.

As a matter of fact the race prejudice has grown instead of weakened.

Fifty-three years ago the voters, that is a majority of them, elected a colored man as State Auditor. He was re-elected in 1884, but he was the last of his race to be elected to a state office. About a half century ago the county of Chautauqua elected a Negro preacher to the legislature. There has been just one Negro elected to the Kansas legislature since that time. Half a century ago it was quite common for Shawnee county to elect some colored man to a county office. John Brown, a Mississippi refugee, who came to Kansas during the so-colled "exodus", was elected twice to the office of county clerk. He was afterward appointed a major in the 23rd Kansas Infantry during the war with Spain. The appointment was made by the late ex-governor Leedy.

Afterward John Wright was elected to the same office and made a most competent and obliging official. He has been employed in some subordinate official position ever since, but when he tried to be nominated for county treasurer he was defeated for the nomination not because he was not competent or because he was personally unpopular but because he has Negro blood in his veins.

Fifty years ago a member of the legislature even suggested the enactment of a law forbidding the marriage of Negroes and whites. Within the past decade such a law was not only proposed but was very seriously considered.

Thirty years ago the first separate high school building for Negroes was erected in Kansas. It required special legislation to permit it. The law was reluctantly signed by Governor Hoch because he was persuaded that it might prevent serious race riots in Kansas City, Kansas. A very large per cent of the Negroes of the state were strongly opposed to it. Since then two Negro schools have been established and supported by legislative appropriations.

Apparently racial lines are more closely drawn and race prejudice is more manifest now than it was 60 years ago. Our guess is that the Pennsylvania law is a political gesture and that it will not prevent race discrimination in that state.

New York Evening Post

4 Restaurant Employees Accused of Color-Line Bias

Pennsylvania's Equal Rights Law Faces Test on Complaint of Negroes

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8 (AP).—Pennsylvania's new equal rights law will get a court hearing in a case involving charges that four employees of two Philadelphia restaurants discriminated against Negroes.

Magistrate Edward W. Henry sent the charges to the Grand Jury after fixing bail at $500 each yesterday for two chain restaurant managers, a waitress and a hostess.

The equal rights bill established $500 fines and sixty-day jail sentences for violations of its provisions that all persons, regardless of race, color or creed, must get equal privileges in all hotels and eating places and all recreation, amusement and business places in the State.

Mamie Davis and Mrs. Ruth Conyers Jones, Young Women's Christian Association secretaries, and J. Robert Smith, a newspaper employee, told the Magistrate they were served at one restaurant but that the food was so salty they couldn't eat it.

A complaint, Mr. Henry was told, brought a reply that "our food is always highly seasoned."

The Magistrate heard from Frances Rankin, twenty-one, and Gladys Drayden, twenty-three, that they waited at a table ni another restaurant nearly an hour for service, which hey said was given promptly to nearby tables.

A protest there, they said, brought a reply that "we are very busy."

Raymond Pace Alexandre, Negro counsel for the plaintiffs, said he intends to press the cases to determine the constitutionality of the new law, passed by the 1935 State Legislature.

New York World Telegram

NOV 8 1935

RACE DISCRIMINATION LAID TO RESTAURANTS

Test of Pennsylvania's "Equal Rights" Law To Be Made in Philadelphia.

By the Associated Press.

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Discrimination — 1935

Pennsylvania.

Minister Arrested for Fighting J.C.

CLAIRTON, Pa. (CNA)—The Rev. Winn McFarland, James Hall and Al Martin, white, were arrested here in the office of the principal of the local high school for demanding the abolition of discrimination against students.

Several hundred students and parents assembled in front of the school in solidarity action with the delegation. The demonstration was organized by the Young Communist League.

Jim Crow's Eye Is Blacked in Philly Theatre Fight

By REILUS REID

PHILADELPHIA. — The fight for patronage in the theatre world here in Philadelphia is striking Mr. James Crow a wallop.

Since the coming of Roxy's Mastbaum, the third largest theatre in the world, it was stated, many of the theatres in the central section of the city are changing their custom of piloting patrons to certain sections of the house, a representative of the AFRO-AMERICAN finds.

No Jim Crow

Not only did no less a person than Roxy, himself, tell the AFRO representative that there would be no jim crow policy at the new movie and stage show house, but to make the thing impressive, invited her to have tea as his guest with a number of others visiting the playhouse on the opening day.

When asked the direct question as to whether there would be any special seating arrangements, the Roxy secretary stated that there would be none whatever on any flooor.

Just how this new policy is affecting the local white theatres may be gleaned from a survey made by a representative of this paper since the opening at the Mastbaum.

Visits Fox Theatre

At the Fox theatre the representative interviewed Frank W. Buhler, manager. Is there any discrimination now shown at your theatre? he was asked.

"Why of course not, and I am proud to say that some very fine people are regular attendants at this theatre."

"Are they welcome to sit anywhere they please?"

"Perfectly welcome."

Special Seats for Deaf

One of the features of the acoustics at the Fox theatre is an ararngement for deaf people and those of limited hearing. They are given special seats where they can plug into an apparatus for this purpose.

Manager Graver of the Stanley theatre also told the writer that patrons are welcome to sit anywhere in the theatre. "There is one patron who comes here two or three times each week," he said. "I speak of him in particular because he insists on certain seats which are considered the best in the theatre. He has no difficulty in being satisfied."

Among Legits

Although there has always been some complaints that at the regular legitimate playhouses there is some discrimination in the seating arrangements, Mr. Love, publicity manager for the Garrick, Chestnut Street, below Broad Street, stated that there was no discrimination.

"What policy do you use in regard to the seating of people in your theatre?"

"Everybody sits where he or she wants to sit in this theatre and there is no discrimination," he said.

At the Chestnut

When asked did the management of the Chestnut Opera House discriminate in any way in the seating arrangements, Manager Hearty stated, "Why cetainrly not."

At the Earle theatre on Market Street, Manager Garfield stated that it was the poplicy of the Earle to treat all patrons alike.

U. of P.'s Jim Crow Ruling Is Exposed to Law Schools

WASHINGTON—On March 9-10, the Eastern Law Students' Conference was held at the University of Pennsylvania. Students from Howard University School of Law were invited, and four delegates were sent—three men and one woman student.

In the invitation and announcement it was stated that accommodations in the university dormitories had been arranged for the delegates. No exceptions were made.

Registration cards were forwarded to Howard University School of Law, which contained the question whether dormitory accommodations were desired. These cards were filled out by the delegates and forwarded to the registrar of the conference. Each card requested dormitory accommodations for the signing delegate.

Not Allowed to Register

On March 9, the delegates reported at the registrar's office in accordance with the announced program, and attempted to register, but were asked whether they had not received a communication from the Rev. Mr. Stabler.

Upon answering that they had not, they were advised that the Rev. Mr. Stabler had a communication for them and were requested to see him before registering. They saw the Rev. Mr. Stabler, who told them that as much as he regretted it, the university had a policy to admit white students only to its dormitories and that arrangements had been made to accommodate other delegates in private houses. The delegates advised him that they sought nothing more or less than equal treatment the same as any other delegates.

Woman Delegate aBrred

About an hour later the Rev. Mr. Stabler told the delegation that arrangements had been made to admit the three men delegates to the dormitory, but that he had been unable to contact the dean of women and would have to contact her before he could arrange dormitory accommodations for the woman delegate.

White Delegate, Using Epithet, Made to Recant

PHILADELPHIA. — Disclosures that a white delegate who used an insulting epithet at a meeting of the American Youth Congress in the Central Y.W.C.A. recently, was ousted but allowed to resume membership when he properly apologized, were made at the City-Wide Young People's Forum, Sunday.

The report of the incident was made by Mrs. Madeline Rainey, who, with James M. Reid and James R. Smith, were delegates from the forum. She stated that a white delegate remarked to a group that the conference would have gotten along much better without n——.

Although the congress was not in session, the affair was called to the attention of the general body by Mr. Smith. Several white delegates joined in the heated discussion, following which the offending delegate was given an opportunity to apologize for his untimely remark, it was said.

Voted out of Body

When this was no. done satisfactorily, the delegate was voted out of the organization. Later, when he consented to make the proper apology, he was reinstated.

Members of the continuation committee Headed by Miss Mary Tomassi, white, attended the forum, Sunday, and set forth the objectives of the American Youth Congress. The forum voted to become a permanent member of the organization. The session here was regional, and had 200 delegates from 61 organizations.

Mrs. Beatrice Clare, a teacher at the Reynolds School, will be the speaker on Sunday.

Will Ban Insults

Attorney for Broad St Restaurant Co. Makes Definite Promise.

OUTCOME REGARDED AS FAR REACHING

Athletic Official Won't Push Damage Suit.

PHILADELPHIA. — What is regarded as a signal victory against racial discrimination in public restaurants was announced Friday when Joseph H. Rainey, state athletic commissioner, was acquitted of a larceny charge made by the Horn and Hardart Restaurant Company and attorney for the company promised the court that his firm would not again discriminate against colored patrons in any of their places.

The verdict for Mr. Rainey ended a stiff court battle which started more than a year ago when he resented failure of employees of the Broad and Erie Streets unit to serve him by pulling a number of checks from the machine.

Won't Ask Damages

Raymond Pace Alexander, attorney for Rainey, stated that in view of the larger and more far-reaching victory in the case, his client would not enter a suit for money damages.

At the second trial Friday, Judge Joseph Tumolillo, white, reprimanded the Horn and Hardart concern for treatment accorded Rainey, and Raymond A. White, attorney for the firm, told the court that he would get an executive order from the company stipulating that not only would there not be any further discrimination against colored patrons, but that no colored patron would again be in any way embarrassed in a Horn and Hardart restaurant.

Called His "Microbe"

When the case came up for trial two weeks ago, the prosecuting attorney referred to Mr. Rainey as a "microbe." Alexander asked that the jury be dismissed. This was granted.

On September 30 of last year Rainey went into the Broad and Erie restaurant and when attendants failed to wait upon him he went to the desk and asked for the manager. An attendant refused to send for the official and Mr. Rainey went to a ticket machine and pulled out a number of tickets. The company preferred a charge of larceny.

Penn U. Head Ends All Segregation at Institution

PHILADELPHIA. — There will be no more racial segregation at the University of Pennsylvania in dormitories, cafeteries or other places, President Gates told a survey committee of the interracial student group, this week.

The university head's statement followed a report made to him by this group on a survey it had made during the past few months.

Calls in Heads

Following his statement, according to members of this committee, President Gates called in heads of the various departments and gave a general order that students of all races will be treated alike at the institution in all departments and services.

This will also include summer school students who have used the dormitories, but in a segregate area of the building. Hereafter no assignments will be made on the basis of race, he ordered.

The abolition of segregation will also include the glee club and other school organizations.

Completes Year

The university student interracial group has just completed its first year's work, thi ssurvey on segregation in the institution being one of the first things it tackled.

Its officers includes Byron T. Hunt, white, chairman; Miss Juanita Jackson, secretary; and Chauncey Dupuy, white, chairman of the program committee.

Other members include:

Miss Anna Johnson, William Tilden, Estelle Scott and Marian Richards. White members include: Misses Betti Shoemaker, Rita Lancto, Bettie Harteley, Sallie Potts, Ruth Carbin, Elsie Huganir, Louise Johnson, William Ames, David Minter and Sidney Hollander.

Plan Dinner

As a closing activity of the year the committee has planned a dinner meeting, which will be held in the University Christian Association, 3601 Locust Street, Thursday evening, May 16. Dr. Charles H. Houston will be the principal speaker and President Gates and the dean of the institution are listed as speakers. The public has been invited to participate in this dinner.

A bulletin board which will set forth the achievements of members of the group has been placed in the lobby of the University Christian Association.

The project is an effort on the part of the Armstrong Association and the interracial group at the university to create a friendly relationship between the races. The topics covered are music, art, civic achievements, and athletics.

The current selection includes pictures of Willis Ward, Eulace Peacock, Jesse Owens, Ralph Metcalfe and Eddie Tolan.

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Informed at the registrar's office that Rev. Stabler had a communication for them, the delegation went to see him, whereupon they were told that the University had a policy not to admit Negro students to its dormitories and that arrangements had been made to accommodate the Howard contingent in private houses. The delegation objected to the preferential treatment, stating that they sought nothing more or less than equal treatment the same as the other delegates

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Closing of Women's Dorm to Mrs. Blanche Washington Resented.

PENN YM CHAPLAIN IS THE MAN BLAMED

Dorms for White Students Only, Officials Say.

(Exclusively to the AFRO)

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Delegates said that W. Brooke Stabler, Pennsylvania chaplain met them in the University Christian Association building and advised them that Pennsylvania dormitories, under the rules of the university, were for whites only.

Delegates were advised to find a boarding house down the street, to look up the separate YMCA's off the campus, or to see whether a professor could be found who would take them in as had been done in the case of Dr. Mordecai Johnson and Wallace Thurman.

When the delegation declined separate quarters, men's dorms of the university were opened for the three Howard male delegates, William Lonesome, sophomore, and Jesse O. Didnon and James H. Taylor, seniors.

No Provision for Women

No provision was made for the woman delegate, Mrs. Blanche Armstead Washington, a freshman, as it was said that the dean of women, Jean Crawford, white, was nowhere to be found.

At this point, the entire Howard delegation withdrew and consulted the law firm of Raymond Pace Alexander—Dr. Sadie Alexander, John Francis Williams and Maceo Hubbard, associates.

With Mr. Hubbard. the delegates returned to the Pennsylvania campus and were denied permission by the Rev. Mr. Stabler to make a statement to the conference.

However, they left with him the following written statement:

Registrar: Eastern Law Students' Conference, Christian Association Building, 3601 Locust Street, Phila.

Dear Sir:

It is the desire of the student delegation from Howard University school of law to state that we greatly regret the fact that owing to the unfortunate situation that has arisen, subsequent to our arrival in Philadelphia to attend your conference, as per our invitation, we are forced to withdraw from any participation in said conference.

The situation which we refer to arose originally out of the refusal to grant us the same rights and privileges granted other delegates: to wit, the privilege of staying in the University of Pennsylvania dormitories. Subsequent to the original refusal which involved the entire delegation from Howard University school of law, arrangements were made to care for the three men, in the University of Pennsylvania dormitories; but we are told that owing to the fact that the dean of women could not be contacted, no such privilege could be extended to our woman delegate.

We are of the opinion that since the other woman delegates to the conference were not required to obtain express consent of the dean of women, as individual cases, such consent was unnecessary and unwarranted in the case of our woman delegate.

For the above set forth reason, although we deeply appreciate your invitation, which we at the time accepted, we feel that under the existing circumstances, there is no other alternative but for us to withdraw from your conference.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES H. TAYLOR,
Representative Student Delegation from Howard University School of Law.

Sponsors

The following are the names of the sponsors appearing on the conference program:

Marcus W. Acheson, Pittsburgh; Reynolds D. Brown, U. of P. Law School; John G. Buchanan, U. of Pitt. Law School; A. James Casner, U. of Md. Law School; Elliott E. Cheatham, Columbia Law School; Hon. W. Calvin Chesnut, Baltimore; Hamilton Connor, student. U. of P. Law School; Frederick J. DeSloovere, N.Y.U. Law School; Robert H. Gearhart, Jr., C.A., U. of P.

P. L. Gettys, Temple Law School; Herbert F. Goodrich, dean, U. of P. Law School; John G. Herbey, associate dean, Temple Law School; Charles E. Hughes, Jr., New York City; Ralph Owen, student, Temple Law Schoo; Hon. George Wharton Pepper, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. Brooke Stabler, chaplain, U. of P.

This was the first time Howard law students had been invited to this conference.

A check-up reveals that the invitation was sent out to all "A" colleges but it was intended to invite white students only.

PHILADELPHIA — Asked by the AFRO whether the University of Pennsylvania dormitories are for white students only, President Thomas S. Gates, white, said.

"The University of Pennsylvania has no official regulation whatever which discriminates against any student because of color. The matter of residence of students is always adjusted satisfactorily in accordance with their best interests.

"The convention on Saturday was not in any sense an official university function. Application of a young lady for accommodation overnight came too late to make necessary arrangements. I trust the misunderstanding is now cleared up."

Contradictory to the statemen of the university president is letter of March 7 signed by Brooke Stabler, university cha lain, sent to each of the Howa delegates, which arrived af they had departed for Philadelphia and read in part:

"I must admit that I have just learned that the university dormitories are restricted for white students but we shall have accommodations for you which I am sure will be satisfactory.

"I feel that I should write you about this so that you may be aware of it in advance of your coming.

"I personally regret that we have not as yet developed to the point where such conditions are made impossible. I do hope therefore, that you will understand the situation and will not let this interfere with your coming. We are especially anxious to have you with us feeling that you can make a great contribution to our conference and that our meeting together will be one more contribution to mutual understanding and cooperation."

School Segregation Blocks Friendship Path – Williams

PHILADELPHIA— That segregation in the public schools, which prevents normal association and contact of teachers, parents and pupils, stands in the way of more genuine friendship, J. Francis Williams, attorney, and guest speaker said the attorney. He urged the told guests at the Junior Citizens group to work towards the last Attendance League annual banning friendship of mutual knowl quet, Friday night. edge of each other and mutua The banquet, which was held at the Y.W.C.A. was one of the activities of the week.

Other speakers at the meeting included John Drain, white, of the publicity department of the Presser Company; Dr. George E. Simpson, white, of Temple University; Dr. Milton Lofton, Dr. Edward Wildman, director of science, Philadelphia High School; Edward Hipsher, white, editor of Etude magazine; Theodore Penney, and William N. Jones of the AFRO-AMERICAN staff.

The banquet was promoted under the direction of Scholley Pace Alexander.

Must Know Each Other

When human beings come to really know each other there is no

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Afro-American

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Sponsors

The following are the names of the sponsors appearing on the conference program:

Marcus W. Acheson, Pittsburgh; Reynolds D. Brown, U. of P. Law School; John G. Buchanan, U. of Pitt. Law School; A. James Casner, U. of Md. Law School; Elliott E. Cheatham, Columbia Law School; Hon. W. Calvin Chesnut, Baltimore; Hamilton Connor, student, U. of P. Law School; Frederick J. DeSloovere, N.Y.U. Law School; Robert H. Gearhart, Jr., C.A., U. of P.

P. L. Gettys, Temple Law School; Herbert F. Goodrich, dean, U. of P. Law School; John G. Herbey, associate dean, Temple Law School; Charles E. Hughes, Jr., New York City; Ralph Owen, student, Temple Law Schoo; Hon. George Wharton Pepper, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. Brooke Stabler, chaplain, U. of P.

This was the first time Howard law students had been invited to this conference.

A check-up reveals that the invitation was sent out to all "A" colleges but it was intended to invite white students only.

PHILADELPHIA — Asked by the AFRO whether the University of Pennsylvania dormitories are for white students only, President Thomas S. Gates, white, said.

"The University of Pennsylvania has no official regulation whatever which discriminates against any student because of color. The matter of residence of students is always adjusted satisfactorily in accordance with their best interests.

"The convention on Saturday was not in any sense an official university function. Application of a young lady for accommodation overnight came too late to make necessary arrangements. I trust the misunderstanding is now cleared up."

Contradictory to the statemen of the university president is letter of March 7 signed by Brooke Stabler, university cha lain, sent to each of the Howa delegates, which arrived af they had departed for Philadelphia and read in part:

"I must admit that I have just learned that the university dormitories are restricted for white students but we shall have accommodations for you which I am sure will be satisfactory.

"I feel that I should write you about this so that you may be aware of it in advance of your coming.

"I personally regret that we have not as yet developed to the point where such conditions are made impossible. I do hope, therefore, that you will understand the situation and will not let this interfere with your coming. We are especially anxious to have you with us feeling that you can make a great contribution to our conference and that our meeting together will be one more contribution to mutual understanding and cooperation."

School Segregator Blocks Friendship Path - Williams

Afro-American

PHILADELPHIA— That segregation in the public schools, which prevents normal association and contact of teachers, parents and pupils, stands in the way of more genuine friendship, J. Francis Williams, attorney, and guest speaker told guests at the Junior Citizens Attendance League annual banquet, Friday night.

The banquet, which was held at the Y.W.C.A. was one of the Friendship Week activities of the league.

Must Know Each Other

When human beings come to really know each other there is

an, director of science, High School; Edward white, editor of Etude Theodore Penney, and Jones of the AFRO-staff.

uet was promoted un- William N. Jones, of Scholley Pace AMERICAN staff. The banquet was der direction of Alexander.

the publicity department of the included John Drain, white, Presser Company; Dr. George E. Simpson, white, c. Temple University; Dr. Milton Lofton, Dr. Ed-

Discrimination - 1935

South Carolina.

NEGROES BARRED FROM INAUGURAL PARADE.

A few Negroes sought to inject themselves in the inaugural parade of the new governor—His Excellency Olin D. Johnston. Just why, under existing circumstances any Negro should have desired to enter that parade is not clear. In the first place, it was the inauguration of a governor who was elected absolutely by white votes—Negroes being carefully excluded from participation in the voting. A self-appointed Committee of Negroes interviewed the Governor-elect according to reports, seeking permission to enter the parade. He was cordial to it, as was to be expected. He had no objection nor did the Adjutant General, whose approval they sought.

No doubt that committee represented themselves as speaking for the colored citizens of Columbia, if not of South Carolina—most such committees so represent themselves when appearing before white people, even though no one is behind them other than themselves. From the Governor-elect and Adjutant-General happily and proudly the committee went. No doubt, they had visions of themselves marching or riding in all of their glory in the parade, even though they would be bringing up the rear. But the gentleman who had actual charge of the parade had other—and we may say, under the circumstances, the proper ideas of the fitness of things. When the committee—about all who wanted to parade—went to the mobolizing place, the gentleman in charge told them nothing doing, impressing them in no uncertain manner that that that was a white man's affair. As the committee couldn't qualify, like Peter viewing his Lord from afar, they had to witness the parade.

One thing every sensible Negro knows or ought to know by this time is, when white people desire the cooperation of the Negro in anything, he lets it be known, and when they don't care for him, they say nothing. It would be interesting to know just in whose mind such a faux was originated.

Charleston S. C. Evening Post

Clinton Objects to Negro Camp

Greenville, July 3. (AP)—Protests against the establishment of a negro CCC camp at Clinton have been made by various organizations at Clinton, it was learned today.

The negroes, 216 in number, arrived last night at the camp established six miles from Clinton on the Calhoun highway in the direction of Whitmire. Announcement was made last Thursday that negroes would be stationed in the camp and protests were immediately made to Senators Smith and Byrnes and Congressman J. J. McSwain. The Clinton officials, however, were told that General Moses, of Atlanta, was responsible and that the South Carolina representatives were powerless to change the situation.

Captain A. D. Prisdale, of Sumter, is in charge of the CCC contingent at Clinton

Discrimination - 1935

Tennessee.

ORGANIZED BODY OF LOCAL LEADERS VOTE ENDORSEMENT OF EAST TENN. NEWS POSITION

The postitive resentment to the rank discrimination employed by promoters of "The Green Pastures" show presenting an all-Negro cast and booked for the Lyric theatre one night next week, is reflected in resolutions adopted by the Ministers' Interdenominational Union, at their regular session on last Monday morning.

The East Tennessee News exposed plans of promoters of the show to shove Negro persons who may be inclined to witness the one night performance up to the unkempt and uncomfortable gallery of the theatre, where fire hazard abounds and hard long benches provide the major portion of the seating space.

Following announcement of such discrimination, the East Tennessee News promptly returned a generous amount of advertising copy and passes that had been proffered the publication by the show promoters, accompanied by the explanation that the paper had no inclination to encourage its readers to accept such discrimination.

Ministers Approve Stand

According to Rev. E. M. Seymour, pastor of the Rogers Memorial Baptist church, who acted as secretary of the Alliance at the meeting last Monday, the large group of members representing the city's Negro leadership were unanimous and enthusiastic in adopting the following resolution:

"A motion prevailed that the Alliance substantiate the high stand taken by Mr. W. L. Porter, editor of the East Tennessee News, respecting the coming to our city of the show, 'The Green Pastures.' "

Rev. S. A. Downer, pastor of the Vine Avenue Presbyterian church, is president of the Alliance.

Jellico Leader Approves.

Honorable Robert Murphy, well known fraternal and civic leader of Jellico, Tenn., is the first of the out of town residents to cancel plans to attend the show and he writes:

"I had planned on bringing my family to Knoxville to witness the show, especially since it would provide an opportunity to see some of our own race artists perform, but as I read of the plans to accord our people such poor accommodations, I abandoned the idea.

"I greatly appreciate your stand in this connection. Would that we had more men like you in our state."

Local Manager Comments.

Approaching the editor of the East Tennessee News after the advertising matter had been returned to him, Malcolm Miller, local manager in charge of the shows appearance here deplored the fact that better mentocom the fact that more comfortable provision could not be made ffor colored people and added:

"You may know that in many places in the South colored people are not admitted to see the performance at all," to which the editor replied:

"It would be far better that the doors be completely closed to the colored people than to expect that they would yield to such rank discrimina-
The editor addedof
tion as you have here."

The editor added, "I am just back home from Nashville and that progressive Southern city employs no such discriminatory tactics as they plan to have the play staged there."

RIOT NARROWLY AVERTED AS "GREEN PASTURES" PATRONS SCRAMBLE OVER ROUGH SEATS

Ignoring the warning issued to the promoters sponsoring the appearance here of the all-Negro cast producing "The Green Pastures," that it would be better for all concerned to close the doors of the antiquated Lyric theatre to Negroes than to cram them into the uncomfortable, dark, musty gallery, with extremely poor seating arrangements, resulted in a disgraceful fight among the gallery patrons over seating spaces that served to bring the entire Negro racial group in for a share of adverse criticism.

A fist fight staged between Wilson Gilmore, young Negro man employed by the theatre as usher and Miffin Tolbert, husky prize-fighter caused the white patrons on the three floors below to exhibit fear that some of the participants in the affray would be hurled from the high gallery perch onto their heads. Sergt. Jones, of the police force, accompanied by other police officers hurried to the gallery and succeeded in restoring order, not however, until the first scene of the play in which a Sunday School session was shown, was thoroughly disturbed and members of the cast were greatly handicapped in their performances.

Management Ignored Patrons Of The Gallery.

It did seem that the theatre management had only one idea in mind and that was to crowd as many Negroes into the dingy gallery as possible under the first-come-first-served plan. The seat sales were advertised as $1.10 and .85 cents, no designation being made as to which seats were to be given for the higher priced admission and which for the lower.

Gilmore, alone, was on the floor to seat the people. When Tolbert appeared with one of the higher priced tickets he contended with a woman patron that she occupied the seat that he had bought.

Wilson appeared to enter into the argument resultant in the husky Tolbert sending several hard blows to Wilson's eyes and nose, the same as though he had been battling an adversary in the ring. Blood was sent spurting and the screams and yells brought a halt to the entire show.

At the city court hearing of Tolbert charged with fighting, Judge Williams imposed a twenty-five dollar fine on Tolbert and commented that the young man was endeavoring to break up the play.

Spectators contended that if any criticism was in order, it should have been directed at the theatre managers in view of their having made no adequate provision for all patrons of a show that was staged by Negro players and made plenty of money for them. It appeared that the inadequate seating arrangement coupled with the non-interested attitude of the theatre folk contributed more to the deplorable affair than a desire on the part of any person to break up the show.

NEGRO PATRONS BARRED FROM STANDARD OIL MUSICAL STAGE SHOW FEATURING LOMBARDO

JIM-CROW THEATRE ONCE ADVERTISED EARL HINES ORCHESTRA AS BLACK-FACE COMEDIANS

A. N. P. Reporter Given the Run-a-Round In Inquiry of Rumors

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 31.—(ANP)—The Standard Oil Company's program featuring Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians at the Paramount theatre here, the same theatre which advertised Earl Hines' orchestra as the blacked-face comedians one year ago while he was on his southern tour, was announced to be "exclusively for whites," and the last Negro ticket was sold in time so that the Negro patronage would be out of the "Buzzard Roost" by six o'clock, the time that the theatre was cleared for the Standard Oil Program.

Guy Lombardo played to an exclusive white audience. When the news reached A. N. P., a reporter immediately went to the Paramount to verify the news. He entered the front door under the critical gaze of pleasure-seeking whites who were amazed to "see a 'nigger' enter the front door," and asked for the manager. He was informed by three doormen that they were "too busy" to call their boss for him, and he could not go up the steps to the office to see him. But when A. N. P. informed the boy that he represented a syndicate of Negro papers in America who "advertised the chain of theatres" he ceased being busy to seclude himself and call Mr. Amos, and informed him that "a colored newspaper reporter wanted to see him."

Mr. Amos then ceased to be at the theatre, so informed the blue-striped clad door man.

"I understand that Negroes can not come to the theatre tonight?" asked the reporter of the doorman.

"Well, you see, we are after money, and Standard Oil Company say that the Nig—colored people won't pay 55 cents to see the show, so they don't want any colored people here; but are goin' to give the seats to white folks. (Negroes, 7,000 strong paid from 99c to $1.10 to hear Cab Calloway and Duke Ellington when they were here, and Guy Lombardo became a subject of admiration for his sweet music the instance it was known he was to appear here.)

"Does the manager realize that the Negroes who sponsored colored orchestras here at the Cotton club always divide the floor for the white patronage in spite of the fact that the house is for colored people and a colored social center?" asked A. N. P.

"Well, I ain't got nothing to do with it. This is Standard Oil Company's program, and we only git a commission for the tickets, and this is they orders," informed the white doorman. He further went on: "When Earl Hines was here, we let colored people come to the show to see him because he was colored; but we now want this show for our own self, and that's all to it."

When the program began, the A. N. P. reporter parked himself at the head of the alley which leads down by several garbage cans and much filth to the doorway and colored ticket box at the foot of the stairway leading to the "buzzard's roost," especially provided for Negroes, to see some dainty white lady and her tuxedo clad escort trounce down the alley; but such was not to be seen, as the colored entrance was locked, and the other way to the "buzzard roost" which colored people did not know was in existence, was used.

This Paramount theatre, is the same which opened its doors a few years ago, and the manager upon interview, informed this same reporter "No Negroes will be permitted to attend here. This is a white show." But when depression came, the crying need for colored money was sounded, and the discussion was brought up whether the door on the 8th avenue side (a door on the street) or the alley door should be used. The alley door was used, and college girls, college men, college professors, and city school professors flocked up the long winding stairway amid rubbish to sit on the comfortable seats, formerly intended for whites rather than attend Loew's Vendome, the other jim crow theatre which put a one-inch pad on the seats (the pad is composed of packed rags and matted cotton, as hard as the wooden straight back pews with space for the legs so little that the customers have to sit sideways) to offer competition with Paramount. These people still refuse to attend their own colored theatre in Nashville; because "it isn't fit to attend," and choose Loew's and Paramount's alleys and "buzzard roosts."

Discrimination - 1935

Tennessee.

EAST TENNESSEE NEWS TURNS DOWN ADVERTISING COPY AS RANK DISCRIMINATION APPEARS

Promoters of shows with all white casts may consider it alright to make it necessary for Negro patrons to climb the long flight of stairs to the gallery of the Lyric theatre, but when Negro artists furnish the entertainment, the racial group resents refusal of such promoters to provide equal accommodations for the two races, that is, if the said promoters are desirous of having the patronage of those of the Negro racial group who have the least bit of race pride and self respect.

Such a view is adopted by the East Tennessee News and is expressed in no uncertain terms in a letter addressed to Malcolm Miller, well known local impresario, under whose management "The Green Pastures" is scheduled to appear in this city at an early date.

J. A. Schneider, traveling representative of "The Green Pastures," accompanied by Mr. Miller, visited the office of the East Tennessee News last week and announced plans for the appearance here of the show. It was at that time the two promoters talked with the editor, who in turn referred to the unkempt, uncomfortable and difficult of access gallery of the Lyric, after he was told that such quarters would be the only space in the playhouse that was erected more than a half century ago, for local Negroes who might have a desire to witness the play.

At the time, the editor of the East Tennessee News registered objection to such rank discrimination on the part of the promoters and declared to them that Knoxville's upstanding Negro lovers of high class entertainment were entitled to more consideration.

Leaves Advertisements

Mr. Schneider, one of the "northern" white "friends of the Negro," spent as much time with the editor endeavoring to discuss the problems as confront the two races and how he thought they should be solved as he did in endeavoring to determine just how his show could prove financially successful in Knoxville.

When he noted the attitude of the editor in behalf of his racial group, orders for advertising copy were placed along with passes and readers.

When copy for the advertisements were placed with the East Tennessee News, the editor instructed the paper's advertising department to return the copy passes, etc., along with the following communication:

January 8, 1935.

Mr. Malcolm Miller,
City,
Dear Sir:

We are returning to you herewith, mat for sixteen inch advertisement proffered by you for insertion in our columns, passes and reading notice, for "The Green Pastures"

After taking into consideration the gross injustice directed at the local Negro racial group by the promoters of this play, in providing only the unkempt, almost inaccessible and dangerously situated gallery at the Lyric theatre, as piediptRn..
the sole section set apart for members of that racial group, we are not inclined to encourage our readers to direct patronage to the play.

Understand us when we say there is not the slightest inclination to request seating space along with white people who may attend the show, nor or we desirous of infringing upon the rights of others, as we direct attention to what we deem an inconsiderate attiude on the promoters' part. As far as we are concerned, it is wholly unthinkable that the patronage of Negroes to witness a play participated in and presented wholly by Negroes, should be solicited to occupy such uncomfortable space in the theatre as has been arranged for in this instance.

The advertising copy, etc., is returned to you in time that you may make any other disposition of the same as your convenience may suggest.

Yours very truly,
THE EAST TENN. NEWS
By W. L. Porter.

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RANK DISCRIMINATION

It is very seldom that his publication registers complaint in view of discrimination exhibited toward members of the Negro racial group by places of amusement, such as theatres. The privilege of the race members is taken into consideration wherein they have the option of patronizing such places or remaining away and if there are those who are so void of race pride and self respect as to crawl up long and grimy stairways to witness some show, especially where fire hazards abound in great proportions and other discomforts prevail throughout, they are only heaping the injustices upon themselves by assisting discriminatory-inclined individuals.

Not so as concerns our attitude toward the promoters of the show— "The Green Pastures," scheduled to appear in our city in the near future. The attention of decent and self-respecting Negroes of the local racial group is directed toward what we deem warranted action in turning back advertising matter proffered by promoters of this show because we are positively not inclined to offer encouragement to Negroes to patronize this show in the face of plans for herding them into an unkempt, dark quarters, difficult of access, in the theatre building, to witness a group of artists of their own race perform.

It is as much our desire to lend encouragement to Negro stage artists by patronizing the ticket office as any other race enterprise. Too, in times like these, the turning down of a score or more of dollars in the form of advertising money is not done hastily, but when such a principle as is here pointed out is taken into consideration, The East Tennessee News adopts the same attitude as has been shown in the past years of its existence, the pride of the race will not be sold for money or favor.

If promoters of "Green Pastures," are desirous of staging plays which include all Negro talent, for the benefit of white audiences only, all well and good; however, if the patronage of both races is invited, equal accommodations should be provided for the two races.

It now remains to be seen just how many of the race members will pay their money to climb the many flights of stairs to the dark, dingy hard seats in the theatre quarters which promoters of this show have set apart for them, and too, it will be watched in an effort to determine just who those are of the racial group, to grab the money that has been turned down by the East Tennessee News because of the principle at stake.

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Discrimination-1935 Texas.

NEGROES REFUSED PARTICIPATION IN TEXAS CENTENNIAL —

AUSTIN, Tex. - (CNA) - Although the Texas legislature appropriated $3,000,000 for "state aid" of the Texas Centennial next year, no provision was made for a portrayal of the tremendous part that the Negro has played in the cultural and economic development of the South. In fact, the legislature last year deliberately refused an appropriation which would have granted Negroes their right to take part.

5-18-35

The Negro people will not be barred from coming to the Centennial and spending what money they might have. But the legislature provided separate Jim-Crow means of transportation for Negro visitors.

WHO WINS?

Who wins in the Cox Fish Market Case? The Negro community, which lost the right to sell fish in a public market supported by the tax money? Or Mayor Holcombe and the fish dealers who put the Negro clerks out of the city market simply and only because they were black?

It all depends. If Negroes have learned to stay out of places which insult them and spend their money only where it is invited and appreciated, then we have won, regardless of what the court decisions may be. But if those folks who kick us out can still get and grow rich on our trade, then they have won a double victory: one victory in the courts, and the other with their feet in the seats of our pants.

FORCED RACE PREJUDICE—

Those who profit by race prejudice will stop at nothing to see it perpetuated on its throne. When propaganda and lies and teaching fail, this hatred of Negroes will be forced even at the point of a smoking revolver.

Last Saturday night Harvey Parker, a white strikebreaker—he was a Southerner, too, from Florida—was found on the Negro side of the sleeping quarters being maintained by the shipping interests in Houston for all of the strikebreakers.

When Parker objected to being ordered to move to the white quarters a row ensued which cost him his life. The armed guard who slew him has been charged with murder.

11-16-35

Of course the guard has offered his explanation; and there will be more explanations and counter-explanations. But the stark fact remains that Harvey Parker is dead today because he did not hate Negroes too much to want to be around them; and because a white armed guard wanted to force him to exhibit a brand of race prejudice which apparently Parker did not feel.

In my opinion this is exhibit No. One of the proposition which fundamentally underlies the controversy between the striking I. L. A. and the profiteering shipping interests. The I. L. A. organization constitutes at least some effort at a genuine labor movement on the water front, which does not limit itself to white labor; but recognizes that all labor, white and black alike, must go up together or go down separately.

The shipping interests, on the other hand,—even at the point of a pistol,--would continue to force the cleavage of racial conflict and prejudice among labor on the water front; in order that, having first dragged Negro labor down to lower depths, white labor can in turn be dragged down to the same level.

It is this point which strikebreakers fail to see. They may be able to earn a little much needed bread for the moment; but in terms of their destiny as laborers on the water front, if they are successful in defeating the program of the I. L. A., they merely make their own future less secure and their possible future exploitation more certain.

Discrimination—1935

Virginia

6

Only This Alternative, Please

Journal & Guide 9-28-35 Norfolk Virginia

OVER the State people are discussing alternatives to the admission of colored graduate students to the University of Virginia. This discussion should have started a good while ago, but since it did not let us get down to cases and face the question that is before us with due regard for the practicalities and the proprieties of the situation.

When the question was raised in North Carolina it was proposed to provide funds with which the State would aid a limited number of qualified students in outside Universities. The plan was fashioned after one that is now working, with more or less indifferent results, in Missouri and West Virginia. The latter State, with a relatively small Negro population puts up $7,000 a year, which is administered by a Negro sub-board of education, under the State department of public instruction. But North Carolina abandoned the idea. As a matter of fact it never got through the legislature.

On June 1st of this year Maryland put into effect a somewhat similar plan which is to be administered under the State department of public instruction by a bi-racial commission on higher education for the Negro. Maryland, which has a larger Negro population than West Virginia appropriated $10,000 for the scholarship fund and $3,000 for expenses of the commission. The inadequacy of the amount appropriated by Maryland is apparent when we consider the State's entire lack of any institution offering college grade work to Negroes. There is a "junior college," or "normal school," but no tax supported college.

Virginia should not resort to either the Missouri, West Virginia or Maryland plan, except as a temporary expedient, with explicit statutory provision that it is temporary. Virginia already has a tax supported institution of college grade—the State College at Petersburg—which could, within a few years, be so equipped and expanded as to provide graduate work in education, home economics, agriculture and other fields in which there is an increasing demand for advanced work. And in a relatively few years more provisions could be made at State College for instruction in law, and possibly medicine, covering at least two years of work.

On the basis of Virginia's colored population it would require a minimum of $20,000 to do what West Virginia is trying to do. Why spend that small fortune outside of the State? Why pay over the State taxpayers' money to educational institutions elsewhere when the money could be kept at home? Why fritter away the interest on a huge sum when the principal could be put to work at State College to make the institution what it was originally intended to be?

The Virginia State College is an institution of high grade, with an administrative staff and faculty of exceptional qualifications. What Virginia State Colleke needs are funds and sufficient latitude for development. It would be uneconomical and unsound to make permanent plans for graduate work, or State aided students in professional courses anywhere except at Virginia State College.

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 20 1935

VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY BARS NEGRO STUDENT

Board of Visitors Orders Application of Alice Jackson 'Refused Respectfully.'

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 19.—The board of visitors of the University of Virginia directed the graduate dean of the university today to "refuse respectfully" the application for entrance into the School of Romance Languages recently made by Alice C. Jackson, daughter of a Negro druggist. She was a graduate student at Smith College last year.

It is expected that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is making an issue of Negro attendance at tax supported colleges, will start a test case. Such a course was indicated on Aug. 27 by Charles H. Houston of New York, special counsel for the N. A. A. C. P. At that time, he said:

"In the event that this application is not met with consideration, and in the event that we are asked to intercede, the association will then institute mandamus proceedings in her behalf."

A committee including J. Byron Hopkins, Richmond counsel for the association, has been working for several weeks preparatory to mandamus proceedings. A similar case is pending before the Maryland Supreme Court. A like action against the University of North Carolina failed last year.

Frederic W. Scott of Richmond, rector of the board of visitors, issued this statement:

"The education of white and colored persons in the same schools is contrary to the long established and fixed policy of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

"Therefore, for this and for other good and sufficient reasons not necessary to be herein enumerated, the rector and board of visitors of the University of Virginia direct the dean of the department of graduate studies to refuse respectfully the pending application of a colored student."

Dr. John Calvin Metcalf, graduate dean, has been on vacation in Norway.

Actions Against U. Of Va. and U. Of Md Are Pressed By N.A.A.C.P.

The New York Age 9-28-35 New York, N.Y.

RICHMOND, Va. — A "test" case against the University of Virginia on the question of admission of colored students is being prepared by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, based on the recent refusal of admittance to Alice C. Jackson of this city to that institution, it was announced last week. The action is one of a series being instituted by the Association to make an issue of Negro attendance at tax supported colleges.

The matter was placed in the hands of the association by Miss Jackson and her family after it was announced by the University Board of Visitors that her application for admittance to its graduate school had been "respectfully refused."

Frederick W. Scott, rector of the board, in announcing the decision said:

"The education of white and colored persons in the same schools is contrary to the long established and fixed policy of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Therefore, for this and for other good and sufficient reasons not necessary to be herein enumerated, the rector and board of visitors of the University of Virginia direct the dean of the department of graduate studies to refuse respectfully the pending application of a colored student."

The New York Age

Has Attended Smith College

Miss Jackson, the daughter of a druggist in this city, is a graduate of Virginia Union University here and has done graduate work in French at Smith College Northampton, Mass.

She desires to pursue further graduate work in French and since the state of Virginia does not provide graduate or professional training for Negro students, made application to the University of Virginia.

There is a state college for Negroes at Petersburg but it has no graduate or professional schools.

Action Was Promised By NAACP

Much interest in Miss Jackson's case has been manifested by the association from the beginning and indications of legal action if necessary were seen in a statement on August 27, by Charles P. Houston, special attorney for the N. A. A. C. P., when he declared:

"In the event that this application is not met with consideration and in the event that we are asked to intercede, the association will then institute mandamus proceedings in her behalf."

Baltimore NAACP Wins Second Round

BALTIMORE, Md.—Denial by the Maryland Court of Appeals of a petition by the University of Maryland asking for the advancement of the hearing on the appeal of the Donald Gaines Murray case instituted against them by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colred People, was hailed as a second round victory by the Associaticn here last week.

According to announcements from the court clerk's office, the case will come up in the regular October term. In keeping with an order handed down by the Baltimore City Court here last June, however, Murray must be permitted to enter the law school of the University of Maryland at the beginning of the term, September 25.

The original action was instituted by the local N. A. A. C. P. after Murray's application for admittance had been refused by the university, and was based upon the fact that Maryland does not provide professional and graduate training for Negro students as it does for whites. After the decision of the city court, the university appealed the case and it was set down for trial on the October term of the court of appeals.

Sex Question Raised By University

A petition asking the court to hear the case before the beginning of the school term was then filed by the university.

In its arguments, the university brought up the sex issue, hinting that the presence of Murray in the institution and the possible presence of other Negro students would cause alarm to the parents of white girl students. The issue ought to be settled, it argued, before the opening of school so that the parents of other students at the university would know in advance whether or not the courts were going to admit Negro students and the acting president of the institution also intimated that such a decision might preciptate disorders on the campus.

The attorneys who represented Murray in the successful action in June were Thurgood Marshall of Baltimore and Charles H. Houston of Washington, D. C.

Fall Campaign Prospects Bright

Unprecedented enthusiasm is reported in the local branch which is now preparing for the fall membership campaign of the N. A. A. C. P. Interest in the organization is said to have been spurred by the Murray case and this fall campaign is expected to surpass in results any previous one.

Activities are being pushed throughout the city and also in the counties of the state. An essay contest in the schools and a radio broadcast are among the events planned for the campaign.

Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, regional secretary of the association, will be in charge of the canvassing. She will be assisted by Miss

Juanita E. Jackson who was recently added to the national staff of the organization, and a large committee of workers who will solicit memberships.

Publicity for the campaign is in charge of Carl Murphy of the Baltimore Afro-American.

This city will be host to the 1936 conference of the association next June and great efforts are being made to have a statewide organization to greet the delegates.

White Va. Univ. Bars Girl; NAACP to Seek Mandamus

Afro-American

Rector Says Application Is Against State's Established Policy.

9-28-35

QUICK ACTION IS EXPECTED IN COURT

Baltimore Md.

Victory in Md. Case Cited as Precedent.

RICHMOND — With the announcement on Friday by the University of Virginia Board of visitors that the application of Miss Alice C. Jackson of this city for admission to its graduate school, will be denied, it became known that the young woman has placed the matter before the NAACP through the Richmond branch, requesting advice and assistance.

Miss Jackson is the daughter of a druggist here. She is a graduate of Virginia Union University and has done graduate work in French at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Advanced Courses Lacking

She desires to pursue further graduate work in French and made application to the University of Virginia, since the state does not provide graduate and professional work for colored students. There is a state college for them at Petersburg, but it lacks advanced schools.

In his announcement of the decision of the board of visitors, Frederick W. Scott of Richmond, rector of the board said:

"Against Policy"

"The education of white and colored persons in the same schools is contrary to the long established and fixed policy of the Comomnwealth of Virginia.

"Therefore, for this and for other good and sufficient reasons not necessary to be herein enumerated, the rector and board of visitors of the University of Virginia direct the dean of the department of graduate studies to refuse respectfully the pending application of a colored student."

Dr. John Calvine Metcalf, graduate, dean, has been on vacation in Norway.

Should the University of Virginia be forced to go to court on its refusal to admit Miss Jackson, it will contend that "equal facilities," as interpreted by numerous courts, are available to the young woman at the Virginia State College at Petersburg, it has been learned.

The argument, according to reports, will be advanced by counsel for the university only if Miss Jackson is able to prove her need for such post-graduate work as that for which she has applied.

Quick Action Expected

Immediate action is expected by the NAACP, which is making an issue of attendance of both races at tax-supported colleges. Prior to Friday's developments, Dr. Charles H. Houston, special counsel for the NAACP, said:

"In the event that this application is not met with consideration, and in the event that we are asked to intercede, the association will then institute mandamus proceedings in her (Miss Jackson's) behalf."

A committee, including J. Byron Hopkins, Richmond counsel for the association, has been working for several weeks preparatory to mandamus proceedings.

Lower and even appellate courts in the South, it is said, usually decide against the colored applicants when they can find a technicality. This happened last year in North Carolina.

In the Virginia case, however, the NAACP is ready to take the case to the U.S. Supreme Court so that the lower courts will step carefully.

Feeling here is that the Virginia whites, as in Maryland, will talk loud, but will obey the courts when they order the State university open to all citizens. Already in most of the States, colored students are admitted to State universities.

PETERSBURG, VA.
PROGRESS INDEX

AUG 31 1935

An Unfortunate Controversy

THE APPLICATION of Alice C. Jackson, a young Negro woman of Richmond, for entrance into the graduate department of the University of Virginia, may be receiving more attention than its importance justifies. She has been notified by Armistead C. Gordon, Jr., acting dean of the graduate school, that she will be permitted to submit for consideration a transcript of her study record. The University authorities will act upon her application later, although Dr. Gordon already has stated that it probably will be rejected, which is rather stultifying from his standpoint, seeing that the case already practically has been decided.

Presumably, the case will be taken to the courts following rejection of the application for admission. The State courts may be expected to turn down the applicant, following which the case will or may go to the Supreme Court of the United States on constitutional grounds.

So far as we know, no colored applicant has ever sought admission to the University of Virginia or any other educational institution in this State supported by State funds. Such a case arose in North Carolina, which was settled by the legislature's setting up a fund for the aid of colored students desiring to pursue a course not provided for in educational institutions for colored supported by the State. The general assembly of Virginia may undertake to settle the question in this State in the same way. Of course, it would be preferable to establish at the Virginia State College for Negroes at Petersburg a department for post-graduate study. This institution has an established reputation extending throughout the country. The cost of providing the desired courses for post-graduate study need not be excessively high. It would involve some building, perhaps and probably the employment of additional instructors, although it is possible that some of this work could be taken on by members of the present faculty. The number applying for post-graduate instruction would not be large.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People seems not to be greatly interested in this Virginia case. Theodore Jones, a Richmond colored man, in an excellent newspaper article on the subject, deplores the step which has been taken, saying that not only will it tend to impair the notably friendly relations between the two races in Virginia, but may hurt the cause of public schools for colored children. He contends that there is a strong sentiment amongst white educators to foster to the greatest possible extent the cause of public education for Negroes and that this would be greatly weakened by pressing this controversy over the legal right of Negro students to demand entrance into State institutions of higher education to pursue courses not provided for in colored institutions supported by the State.

The constitution of Virginia prohibits the education of white and colored in the same schools. The United States Supreme Court may hold that this provision of the State constitution is violative of the "supreme law of the land" but there is no likelihood that the State courts will take such view.

Danville, Va., Bee
August 27, 1935

Colored Girl Seeks Entry At University

Court Action on Behalf of Negress to Test Question Institution's Policy

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 27.—(AP)—A test case to determine whether the University of Virginia, founded by Thomas Jefferson, can be compelled to admit negro students appeared certain today.

Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the Richmond chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, indicated court action would be instituted by his organization on behalf of Alice Jackson, 22-year-old negro girl of Richmond, daughter of Dr. J. E. Jackson, druggist.

Dr. Tinsley said he did not know at what time mandamus proceedings would be brought, as the case was being handled by the New York office of the N. A. A. C. P.

The student for whom the test probably will be made graduated from Virginia Union University (for negroes) here in 1934 and has completed half the work necessary for a master's degree in French at Smith College in Massachusetts.

The proposed court move assumes rejection by the University of Virginia authorities of an application to take graduate work in French. The application had not been received last night, Armistead C. Gordon, Jr., assistant dean of the graduate school, said.

Donald Gaines Murray, negro graduate of Amherst college, has similar action pending in Maryland, where he was excluded from the University of Maryland law school.

A like action failed last year in North Carolina, but resulted in the state appropriating funds to send North Carolina negroes through graduate courses in northern universities.

Discrimination — 1935.

Virginia.
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RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

SEP 21 1935

Best for Both Races

THE rejection by the University of Virginia board of visitors of the application of ALICE JACKSON for admittance to that institution is expected to precipitate a long-drawn-out contest in the courts. What the ultimate outcome of that contest will be no one can say. But there appears to be little room for doubt that the issue ultimately will be decided by the highest tribunal in the land.

Although THE TIMES-DISPATCH has the utmost sympathy with the desire of the Negro race for improvement of its educational, political and financial status, and has, we believe, given evidence of that sympathy on many occasions, it reiterates its belief that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is making a mistake in attempting to force a Negro into the University of Virginia.

Aside from the fact that the effort of the N. A. A. C. P. probably will stir up a great deal of ill feeling which does not now exist, especially if the association wins its case, we believe it is necessary for other reasons to maintain separate educational systems for the Negroes and the whites. When the University of Virginia board declared that "the education of white and colored persons in the same schools is contrary to the long-established and fixed policy of the Commonwealth," it not only pointed to a long-established custom, but it indicated its belief that this state of affairs should be maintained.

And we agree. It is essential for the well-being of the white race, and also for that of the colored race, that the two be educated separately. There is sufficient danger of ultimate racial amalgamation now, without increasing that danger through the mingling of the races in schools, colleges and universities.

The question of racial "superiority" and "inferiority" is not involved here, but the question of race pride is. We cannot believe that either the thinking whites or the thinking blacks desire amalgamation, for we are confident that both take pride in their own achievements. Hence we wonder if the N. A. A. C. P. will not live to regret its action, in the event that it wins its case in the courts, and Negro students are admitted to the State-supported institutions of higher learning in Virginia and the other Southern States. If that happens, a long step in the direction of ultimate fusion of the races will have been taken.

It is our conviction that the Negro should work out his destiny as a Negro and not as a pseudo-white man. The highest potentialities of the Negro race may best be promoted and developed through the preservation of his racial identity. We believe that, in so far as the present controversy is concerned, those potentialities can be realized through the maintenance by Virginia and the other States of separate institutions furnishing to the Negroes adequate facilities for graduate and professional training.

At present, the demand for such training is so small that the part of wisdom would appear to be for the Commonwealth to finance the sending of qualified Negroes to Northern institutions.

This arrangement would be frankly temporary, and designed to take care of only a dozen or two students, pending the development of a sufficient demand in Virginia for advanced and professional instruction. It would mean the addition of only a very small number of Negroes to the student bodies of institutions which already are admitting them.

When a sufficient number of Virginia Negroes signify a desire to pursue graduate and professional studies, we are strongly of the opinion that these should be provided for them at the State College for Negroes at Petersburg. As citizens and taxpayers, the Negroes are entitled to these facilities.

But while we cannot agree that it would be wise for whites and blacks to mingle together indiscriminately in the Virginia schools, colleges and universities, we do feel that the Negro public schools should be greatly improved, that they should have Negro principals, and that their teachers should be better paid. We also are of the opinion that the State College for Negroes should have larger appropriations than it has enjoyed in the past, and that when there is sufficient demand, it should be expanded into a university with graduate and professional instruction of the best grade.

But we are convinced that the salvation of both the whites and the Negroes lies in a parallel development, with co-operation and cordiality between the two groups, rather than in such belligerent efforts, as that of the N. A. A. C. P., to force Negroes into institutions hitherto used by the whites, at the cost of much interracial good will, and with the very real danger that ultimately both races will lose their identities through amalgamation.

SEGREGATION POLICY UPHELD

10-5-35

BY UNIVERSITY

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 4—In keeping with its segregation policy of not admitting Race students to white schools, the University of Virginia last week refused an application for admission from Alice Jackson, recent graduate of Smith College.

Miss Jackson is the daughter of a druggist here. She is a graduate of Virginia Union University of this city and has done graduate work in French at Smith College, Northampton, Mass. She desires to pursue further graduate work in French and made application to the University of Virginia, since the State of Virginia does not provide graduate and professional training for Race students. There is a state college for Race members at Petersburg, but it has no graduate or professional schools.

Follow Fixed Policy

In his announcement of the decision of the board of visitors, Frederick W. Scott, rector of the board, said:

"The education of white and colored persons in the same schools is contrary to the long established and fixed policy of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

"Therefore, for this and for other good and sufficient reasons not necessary to be herein enumerated, the rector and board of visitors of the University of Virginia direct the dean of the department of graduate studies to refuse respectfully the pending application of a colored student."

Charlottesville, Va.
PROGRESS

SEP 21 1935

Colored Students

The Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia has decided to refuse to permit a colored woman applicant to enter the graduate department of the institution. Rejection of her application is based on the grounds that the "education of white and colored persons in the same schools is contrary to the long and fixed policy of the Commonwealth of Virginia."

Although the board's decision will inevitably be criticized—and it seems certain that it will be contested in the courts by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People—it will meet with the approval of a vast majority of educated persons who are sympathetic to the colored race in its struggle for advancement.

If the decision is upheld by the courts, the matter cannot end there. The application of the young woman from Richmond has focused attention on the fact that Virginia has not provided sufficient educational opportunities for her colored residents. It has dramatized a problem which the State must meet at the next session of the General Assembly.

At the present time the State offers no opportunity for a colored person to obtain graduate degrees. It does maintain a college for them which is highly regarded by educators. It seems to us that the next General Assembly should consider appropriating sufficient funds for this institution, the State College for Negroes, to begin conferring a worthwhile master's degree.

This will not, of course, solve the problem of the colored person who wants a doctor's degree. The State is under obligation to care for him too. Obviously a graduate school qualified to confer a doctor's degree cannot be established at the Petersburg institution. Graduate schools of high standing are immensely costly. The State cannot afford to embark upon such an enterprise.

This being the case, Virginia should follow North Carolina's example and pay the tuition of colored students at Northern institutions where they are welcome and where they no doubt find conditions more congenial.

The application of the Richmond girl for entrance into the graduate school of the University was not, of course, an isolated case. It is a part of a program of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People to compel Southern states to give colored persons better educational facilities. It will succeed, as the movement to compel Southern States to put colored persons on trial juries has recently succeeded.

But we hope Virginia will not provide for the higher education of the minority race only because it is compelled to do so. We trust it will take this step because it is intelligent, fair and decent.

ROANOKE, VA.
TIMES

SEP 21 1935

DRAWING THE COLOR LINE.

In the interests of continued amity and good will between the races, it is to be hoped that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will forego its announced intention of making an issue of the refusal of the University of Virginia to admit to the graduate school the daughter of a Richmond Negro druggist.

Explaining that "the education of white and Negro persons in the same schools is contrary to the long established and fixed policy of the Commonwealth of Virginia," the rector of the board of visitors of the University, Frederic W. Scott, announced at the conclusion of a meeting of the board in Richmond on Thursday that "the pending application of a Negro student" had been rejected.

The decision in no sense constitutes a reflection of the slightest kind upon the young woman in question, who was a graduate student at Smith College last year. There are a number of educational institutions of high rank at which she will be welcome and where, needless to say, she would be far happier than at the University of Virginia. It is to be hoped that she and her parents will have the good sense to recognize the practical wisdom of the action taken by the board of visitors and will desist from further efforts to achieve the impossible.

The white and Negro people of Virginia dwell side by side on terms of the utmost harmony and mutual good feeling. Such a relationship is highly desirable from the standpoint of both races, and the young woman against whom the color line has

been drawn by the University will be doing an actual and grave disservice to her own race by persisting in her efforts to gain admittance. If she thinks otherwise, let her talk with the eminent and respected leaders of the Negro race in Virginia and she will be advised to drop a futile and harmful fight that she cannot hope to win.

PETERSBURG, VA.
PROGRESS INDEX

SEP 22 1935

Unfortunate Agitation

THE BOARD OF VISITORS of the University of Virginia has rejected the application of a young colored woman for admission to the institution as an advanced student. This decision was foreseen. It probably will result in the case being taken to the courts for final adjudication and in all probability it eventually will reach the United States Supreme Court, although this may be avoided in a manner pursued elsewhere. The question of admitting Negroes to State-supported institutions of higher learning arose in North Carolina and was settled finally by the legislature's appropriating funds to aid in the education in schools in other States of colored students from the State of North Carolina. The Virginia general assembly might well settle the question for this State in the same manner. The cost would be slight, since comparatively few colored students desire such advanced courses. Should the demand become considerably greater the instruction sought could be provided by the State College at Petersburg at no very great cost.

The constitution of Virginia prohibits education of white and colored in the same schools. The State has appropriated many millions of dollars for the education of Negro youth in separate schools. Just at the present time Petersburg is planning to spend thousands of dollars to provide additional school facilities for Negro children. We are satisfied that the overwhelming majority of our colored population prefer having the State do everything in its power to provide elementary instruction for Negro children rather than to establish and maintain an institution in which courses of study could be pursued by Negro students leading to the degree of Ph.D.

PETERSBURG, VA.
PROGRESS INDEX

SEP 20 1935

Unpleasant Episode

THE "RESPECTFUL REFUSAL" was the only reply which the University of Virginia could make to the application from the Richmond Negress who sought to continue her graduate work there. It is believed that some of those colored people who are not very clear visioned when the welfare of their race is concerned will take the matter to the courts and seek to force the university to admit Negroes. While racial relations in Virginia are too satisfactory to be greatly disturbed by this effort, the effect will be unfortunate for all concerned. If the association which contemplates this action were wise, it would turn its efforts in another direction and seek to have graduate work introduced at Virginia State College in this community or have the State grant assistance to Negroes who desire graduate training by arranging to have them go to schools in other states, with Virginia paying a portion of the cost. This episode is one of those unnecessary occurrences which make for nothing but unpleasantness.

NORFOLK, VA.
LEDGER DISPATCH

Higher Education for Negroes

As had been expected, the Rector and Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia have refused the application of Alice Adams, the daughter of a Negro druggist of Richmond, to be admitted to the college as a student. The Rector, Frederic W. Scott, has issued the statement:

> The education of white and colored persons in the same schools is contrary to the long established and fixed policy of the Commonwealth of Virginia.
>
> Therefore, for this and for other good and sufficient reasons not necessary to be herein enumerated, the Rector and Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia direct the dean of the department of graduate studies to refuse respectfully the pending application of a colored student.

The statement contained in the first paragraph of Mr. Scott's statement is precise, of course. It is also true that the education of white and colored persons in the same schools—as distinguished from colleges and universities—is prohibited by the Constitution of Virginia. That provision of the State Constitution and the laws made in pursuance of it stand up, however, because of the fact that, at least in theory, the state makes equal provision for white and colored pupils in their different schools.

That the state does not make, even in theory, equal or even approximately equal provision for white and colored students or would-be students in institutions of higher learning is not to be contended: the state does not make such provision. Virginia State College at Petersburg, which is the most advanced state-supported educational institution for colored people, is not a liberal arts college.

Therefore, we are bound to assume that, unless the "other good and sufficient reasons" to which Mr. Scott refers, are weightier than we apprehend them to be, the refusal of the Rector and Visitors to receive for matriculation the young woman completes a case which the University is virtually certain to lose—unless the case goes off on some technicality and is not heard and decided on principles of pure law.

If the Ledger-Dispatch thought now, as it thought at the time the purpose of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the matter was first published, that an effort was being made, or would be made, to force into the University a colored student, we should continue to condemn the program as the product of out-of-state race agitators, who, unless checked by level-headed and far-sighted colored people of our own communities, would create such ill will as to undo the greater part of good that years of interracial activity had accomplished for the betterment of conditions.

Now, however, we believe—and, we are confident, with good reason—that the object of this move is to bring about, by just such a sharp object lesson, a realization by state authorities and by the General Assembly that proper provision, just and reasonable provision, for the higher education of qualified colored people must be made by the state. There is, so far as we can see, no possible escape from it. We must either provide facilities for them or the Federal courts will—well, will make it most unpleasant for state-supported institutions of higher education.

Contrary to the general opinion, the Norfolk Journal and Guide said several weeks ago that the North Carolina bill to pay for the higher education of qualified applicants outside the state had passed the House of Delegates but had failed of passage in the State Senate.

Such an arrangement would be a poor device, in any case. In all probability, the state will have to expand Virginia State College to meet the situation—a situation which must be met, soon or late.

Greensboro, N. C., News
October 23, 1935

DEBT TO NEGROES HAS THE STRONGER CLAIM.

According to the general practice and the rules governing same Bishop Mouzon was no doubt strictly accurate when he told the Virginia Methodist conference at Danville that the conference is "neither morally nor legally" responsible for the debts of individual churches, since the conference had no part in the making of the debts. Since the conference is made up of the churches within certain territory it is obvious, church debts being as common as they are, that the conference would soon be swamped if it undertook to underwrite church indebtedness created by over-zealous congregations lacking in sound business judgment.

But that which caused the talk about a particular church debt in the conference at Danville may, because of this debt being somewhat different, continue to cause talk. Trinity Methodist church at Petersburg, Va., said to be one of the finest in Virginia, was built back in that period of the 1920's when it was easy to borrow money and no serious thought was given to payment. This particular congregation borrowed money from the Virginia state college for negroes. The amount of the debt to that institution is now $130,000 and is in default. Taking over the church by foreclosure might embarrass the whites but it would hardly help the negro college by way of actual cash. If the college can't collect the loan from the white brothers it will suffer, and negro educational institutions in the south, none too well provided for, have nothing to lose.

From that angle it can be seen why some of the Virginia conference members wished the conference to take action in what may be regarded as an extraordinary emergency. If the money had been borrowed from whites it would be regarded as a depression casualty and cause for regret if it couldn't be paid. Some will see no distinction between a debt to whites and one to negroes. But others will see the distinction and will believe that extraordinary proceedings should be taken to do something about it. Confess to sharing that feeling. Church debts are different, anyhow. Churches are supposed to be houses of God and the idea here of God is that He wouldn't care to have a house called in His name that was built with money dishonestly obtained, borrowed and not repaid. And it is infinitely worse when it comes to white folks worshipping in fine churches built at the expense of negroes, with money borrowed that negroes had accumulated to educate their people. That as some see it, is just too much. All the talk of depressions and misfortunes and being sorry doesn't change the obligation nor remove the odium of failure to meet it. We are going to believe, whether it happens or not, that Virginians—the group of Virginians responsible for that church debt—will have too much pride to leave it as it is, not to mention the religion and common honesty that are supposed to have some part in transactions about church debts.

Discrimination - 1935

Virginia.

Lexington, [illegible] Dispatch-News
[illegible] 26, 1935

FOOL LEADERSHIP

An Associated Press dispatch in the daily papers of Saturday told of the University of Virginia refusing admission to that institution of Alice Jackson, daughter of a negro druggist of Richmond. We do not suppose Alice or her daddy, who has to live among southern men and women, had a great deal to do with making the application for her admission to this white southern school, and we doubt seriously that Alice would have enjoyed her stay there had she been admitted.

However, the incident illustrates just what is taking place in the minds of northern negroes, who are being aided and abetted in their fool course by members of the democratic party, holding office under the name of democrats. The question of negro's rights in the south was given impetus by the supreme court decision in the Scottsboro case, when that tribunal declared that negro boys charged with rape on white girls and convicted of the crime, had had their constitutional rights invaded because they were tried and convicted without negroes serving on the jury or being eligible to serve.

And then a negro wrote an anti-lynching bill and it was introduced in congress by two "democrats" and would have passed and been signed by a "democratic" president had not real democrats talked it to death. The present "democratic" administration has favored the negro in as many or more ways than has any republican administration. Hundreds of them are filling high governmental place in Washington, we are told, with white men and women working under them; they are petted and pampered by "democratic" politicians, because the administration wants the big vote the northern negro will poll in 1936. In a nutshell, the present administration seems to figure that the south will vote the democratic ticket regardless and that it can slap it in the face by repudiating the first principle of southern democrats (that this is a white man's country and he is going to rule it) and still retain the vote of the solid south.

With such a situation existing, is it any wonder that the Association for the Advancement of the Colored Race, composed of south-hating whites and ignorant (if educated) negroes have perked up considerably, and now have the temerity to demand that a negro girl be admitted to the state university in the capital of the Confederates Sttaes of America?

While Rector Scott, of the University of Virginia, must have seen red, (if he is a real Virginian) at this thrust from the Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, knowing it was designed as an insult to all the people of the south and that it was advanced by the association without the slightest hope that the negress would be admitted to the university, the rector was instructed to "respectfully refuse" the application for admission and he said in refusing that "the education of white and colored persons in the same schools is contrary to the long-established and fixed policy of the commonwealth of Virginia; therefore, for this and other reasons not necessary to herein be enumerated the pending application of the colored student is refused."

The United States is divided by an imaginary line, known as the Mason and Dixon line, and below that line the negro is segregated from the whites in schools, churches, hotels, trains and all other public places, and so long as the states below that line remain sovereign, the black man will remain segregated.

And any movement on the part of south-hating yankees and northern negroes to change this condition is not only disgusting to the white people of the south but to the better class of negroes living in the southern states, who have no desire to attend white schools or serve on juries or to endeavor in any way to place themselves on an equality with the whites.

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

OCT 3 1935

Negroes in White Schools

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—On September 28 your Voice of the People carried two articles on the same subject, but differing widely in spirit.

Theodore W. Jones wrote a very sensible article, with which white people will agree. Naturally he wants the best advantages possible for his race. But he wants nothing to disrupt the friendly relations between whites and blacks. Josephus Simpson demands legal equality of the races in economics, politics and education, carrying with it, especially, the education of Negroes in white schools, regardless of consequences.

Through the years our Richmond newspapers have urged fair and friendly relations between the Negroes and white people. I feel certain that at present there is on the part of the white people a very friendly feeling for the Negroes. We have helped them with our taxes and otherwise in their schools. In fact, the schools, colleges and school salaries the Negroes have in Virginia are largely through the taxes of the white citizens, so far as tax-supported schools are concerned.

Josephus Simpson says he and those whom he in some way represents, are determined to force "equality, legal economic equality, political equality, educational equality," with the mixing of Negroes and whites in our schools. He indicates that after he gets that, further equality will be forced. He says that forcing the entrance of a Negro woman into the class room at the University of Virginia is simply the beginning.

I am quite certain that those who desire the best for Negroes and whites know that it is very unwise to force this mixing of whites and blacks in the same schools in Virginia and the South. A very sympathetic and helpful friendship of years of growth may be strained or broken in a day by such. The Negroes, as well as the whites, will be happier and better off in every way without this mixing on equality in our schools. Paul knew that about which he spoke, when he said some things were lawful but not expedient. Our people have been and are ready to help the Negroes. We are ready to give them good educational facilities for themselves to themselves.

Of course, the Negroes have suffered some injustices. So have the poor and middle-class white people. Recently we have heard much of the tenant farmers and the people in the mountains. They are white people—not Negroes, as a rule. These injustices suffered by the Negroes will not be healed by efforts to force equality between the races.

Josephus Simpson insists that he is going to force legal economic equality so the Negroes will mix in schools, etc. In fact, a legal economic equality is that I receive all for which I pay. It does not mean forcing one's hand into the other fellow's pile, or forcing that the other fellow give that for which he has worked. This legal economic equality which he demands should mean, and rightly does mean, that the Negro shall receive and enjoy all the school privileges for which the Negro's tax money pays. The Negro shall have just as good colleges, and just as good school standards, just as good school teachers with just as good salaries—as the Negro's tax money will pay. Nothing less could possibly be legal economic equality in the matter.

So to satisfy his demand the proper course would be to segregate the Negro tax moneys for schools, and the school taxes of the whites for their schools. Let each be entirely separate, in every way. The whites have never asked that. But if the Negroes insist on having legal economic equality in this matter, then, certainly the white citizens have no objection to the Negro having the greatest colleges, universities, curricula, teachers and professors and paying the greatest salaries their taxes will justify.

Personally, I sincerely hope that discretion, rather than the inflaming spirit of Josephus Simpson's letter, may prevail. No good can possibly come out of such outbursts.

Richmond. R. T. MARSH.

Charlottesville, Va. Progress
Sept. [illegible], 1935

Colored Students

The Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia has decided to refuse to permit a colored woman applicant to enter the graduate department of the institution. Rejection of her application is bason the grounds that the "education of white and colored persons in the same schools is contrary to the long and fixed policy of the Commonwealth of Virginia."

Although the board's decision will inevitably be criticized—and it seems certain that it will be contested in the courts by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People—it will meet with the approval of a vast majority of

educated persons who are sympathetic to the colored race in its struggle for advancement.

If the decision is upheld by the courts, the matter cannot end there. The application of the young woman from Richmond has focused attention on the fact that Virginia has not provided sufficient educational opportunities for her colored residents. It has dramatized a problem which the State must meet at the next session of the General Assembly.

At the present time the State offers no opportunity for a colored person to obtain graduate degrees It does maintain a college for them which is highly regarded by educators. It seems to us that the next General Assembly should consider appropriating sufficient funds for this institution, the State College for Negroes, to begin conferring a worthwhile master's degree.

This will not, of course, solve the problem of the colored person who wants a doctor's degree. The State is under obligation to care for him, too. Obviously a graduate school qualified to confer a doctor's degree cannot be established at the Petersburg institution. Graduate schools of high standing are immensely costly. The State cannot afford to embark upon such an enterprise.

This being the case, Virginia should follow North Carolina's example and pay the tuition of colored students at Northern institutions where they are welcome and where they no doubt find conditions more congenial.

The application of the Richmond girl for entrance into the graduate school of the University was not, of course, an isolated case. It is a part of a program of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People to compel Southern states to give colored persons better educational facilities. It will succeed, as the movement to compel Southern States to put colored persons on trial juries has recently succeeded.

But we hope Virginia will not provide for the higher education of the minority race only because it is compelled to do so. We trust it will take this step because it is intelligent, fair and decent.

U. of Va. Asked to Itemize Reasons for Barring Girl

10-12-35

RICHMOND, Va.—The University of Virginia, whose board of visitors recently rejected the application of Miss Alice C. Jackson, of this city, for admission to its graduate school, was asked by Miss Jackson this week to furnish her all the reasons for the rejection.

At the time her application was turned down, the board issued a statement saying that the action was taken because it was contrary to the custom of the State of Virginia to educate colored and white persons in the same schools, and for other good and sufficient reasons not necessary to be herein enumerated."

Miss Jackson is requesting that the other reasons be itemized. She desires to pursue graduate work in French and the State does not provide any graduate school where colored students may secure advanced training in the arts and sciences and professions.

Miss Jackson is a graduate of Virginia Union University here, and has done some work at Smith College in Northampton, Mass. She and her family have requested advice and assistance from the N.A.A.C.P.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
October 6, 1935

U. of Va. Group Flays Refusal To Admit Negro

National Students League Takes Hand in Girl's Fight for Entrance

Action of the University of Virginia board of visitors in refusing recently to admit to the university graduate school Alice Jackson, daughter of a Richmond Negro druggist and former graduate student at Smith College, was formally criticized yesterday by the National Student League of the university.

Raps Race Barriers

A copy of the letter expressing the student group's opinion of the board's action was made available for publication by Francis James, chairman, and was in part as follows:

"The reason given (for refusing admittance) was 'The education of white and colored persons in the same schools is contrary to the long established and fixed policy of the Commonwealth of Virginia.' We gather from this statement that the student in question was refused admittance solely because of her race. We ask whether a long established policy is never to be changed; we ask whether, in the present time of general political reaction and antagonism against racial minorities, it is not necessary to assert the right of equal opportunity for all people, regardless of color or creed. In short we criticize the board's stand because it implies the desirability of continuing educational inequality. We are confident that every liberal, radical and Christian thinker will concur with us in this protest.

Alternative Provision Urged

"In the event that a decision of the board stands,' the letter continues, 'we feel the board thus assumes the moral responsibility for finding some alternative provision for the girl's education. Would it not be possible for the board to ask the State to appropriate funds for a Negro graduate school or, failing this, for the education of Negro graduate students in universities open to them?"

The suggested plan of financing Negroes in out-of-State graduate schools was adopted by North Carolina last year after a court test failed to compel admittance of a Negro student to the State university. A similar test case, however, recently admitted a

Roanoke, Va., World News
October 17, 1935

WHY NOT FORECLOSE?

Virginia operates nine institutions of higher learning for white students, one for colored. The Virginia State College for Negroes, formerly the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, is located at Petersburg, and was originally developed for training of colored men and women as teachers in the public schools. Like the four State teachers' colleges for women, it is operated by the State Board of Education. With a court contest pending over admissability of a Negro woman to one of the graduate schools of the University of Virginia, it has been argued that the State should continue development of its State College for Negroes in order to preserve its tradition of separate schools set forth in the Virginia Constitution, and at the same time offer to Negro students opportunity for professional training whenever a sufficient demand is shown.

It seems especially unfortunate, therefore, that just at the time that argument is pending, the Petersburg institution should have suffered a severe financial loss. Two investments of its endowment fund are not bringing payment of either principal or interest. Some years ago, a large white Methodist church in Petersburg borrowed $100,000 of the endowment fund and about the same time the white Y. M. C. A. in Petersburg borrowed $30,000. Both institutions are now in default. Since they are without the interest on this endowment, the college authorities are asking the State budget commission to make good their loss.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch calls attention to the fact that this institution has been deprived of $130,000 in principal and the interest on that sum through no fault of the institution or its management. The loans were made with the approval of the college board some six or seven years ago, and that board was then composed entirely of white men. The church which borrowed the money is a white church, the Y. M. C. A. a white organization. Whether either of the properties would bring the amounts of their loans in foreclosure proceedings is not definitely stated. It is clear, the Times-Dispatch points out, that the only State supported college for Negroes in Virginia is being made to suffer a financial loss because white men approved loans to other white men, which loans are now in default. The Richmond paper continues:

"We are not accusing anybody of dishonesty. If everybody who made a bad loan or borrowed money unwisely during boom days was dishonest, a large proportion of every business community would fall into that category. But we do say that the State College for Negroes ought not to be made to suffer because of the bad business judgment of white men. If the loans cannot be made good by the borrowers, then the State should see that the college sustains no loss. That is the least that can be expected of the Commonwealth, under the circumstances."

At this distance from the defaulting institutions, it is impossible to say what amounts they could pay if an effort were made. But it is a safe prediction that the back interest would be promptly paid if foreclosure proceedings were instituted. We see no reason why the State should not stand firmly behind its own institution in legal steps to collect the amounts now due.

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FOOL LEADERSHIP

An Associated Press dispatch in the daily papers of Saturday told of the University of Virginia refusing admission to that institution of Alice Jackson, daughter of a negro druggist of Richmond. We do not suppose Alice or her daddy, who has to live among southern men and women, had a great deal to do with making the application for her admission to this white southern school, and we doubt seriously that Alice would have enjoyed her stay there had she been admitted.

However, the incident illustrates just what is taking place in the minds of northern negroes, who are being aided and abetted in their fool course by members of the democratic party, holding office under the name of democrats. The question of negro's rights in the south was given impetus by the supreme court decision in the Scottsboro case, when that tribunal declared that negro boys charged with rape on white girls and convicted of the crime, had had their constitutional rights invaded because they were tried and convicted without negroes serving on the jury or being eligible to serve.

And then a negro wrote an anti-lynching bill and it was introduced in congress by two "democrats" and would have passed and been signed by a "democratic" president had not real democrats talked it to death. The present "democratic" administration has favored the negro in as many or more ways than has any republican administration. Hundreds of them are filling high governmental place in Washington, we are told, with white men and women working under them; they are petted and pampered by "democratic" politicians, because the administration wants the big vote the northern negro will poll in 1936. In a nutshell, the present administration seems to figure that the south will vote the democratic ticket regardless and that it can slap it in the face by repudiating the first principle of southern democrats (that this is a white man's country and he is going to rule it) and still retain the vote of the solid south.

With such a situation existing, is it any wonder that the Association for the Advancement of the Colored Race, composed of south-hating whites and ignorant (if educated) negroes have perked up considerably, and now have the temerity to demand that a negro girl be admitted to the state university in the capital of the Confederates Sttaes of America?

While Rector Scott, of the University of Virginia, must have seen red, (if he is a real Virginian) at this thrust from the Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, knowing it was designed as an insult to all the people of the south and that it was advanced by the association without the slightest hope that the negress would be admitted to the university, the rector was instructed to "respectfully refuse" the application for admission and he said in refusing that "the education of white and colored persons in the same schools is contrary to the long-established and fixed policy of the commonwealth of Virginia; therefore, for this and other reasons not necessary to herein be enumerated the pending application of the colored student is refused."

The United States is divided by an imaginary line, known as the Mason and Dixon line, and below that line the negro is segregated from the whites in schools, churches, hotels, trains and all other public places, and so long as the states below that line remain sovereign, the black man will remain segregated.

And any movement on the part of south-hating yankees and northern negroes to change this condition is not only disgusting to the white people of the south but to the better class of negroes living in the southern states, who have no desire to attend white schools or serve on juries or to endeavor in any way to place themselves on an equality with the whites.

EDITORIALS

Our Educational Dilemma and Proposed Court Action As Remedy

VIRGINIANS had their attention deflected from the Italo-Ethiopian disturbance this week to one closer home. Announcement was made from Richmond that a young colored woman had applied for entrance to the graduate school of the University of Virginia, and that there would be court action to pass upon the question of the admissibility of colored persons to tax supported educational institutions providing graduate work and professional training which they could not receive otherwise in the State.

Such an action was brought two years ago in North Carolina, in behalf of a young man who applied to enter the School of Pharmacy at the University, and just recently in Maryland, in behalf of an applicant for entrance to the School of Law at the State University.

The prospect of such a lawsuit is, of course, disturbing to Virginians who do not wish to see the educational status quo changed, or who do not wish to see a legal discrimination which rests upon no constitutional warranty at all, subjected to judicial examination and determination.

In North Carolina the issue was never definitely settled. The Durham Superior Court, after a sizzling legal battle, ruled out the would-be-entrant to the Chapel Hill campus on a technicality, which was aided and abetted by "conservative" members of the applicant's race. Following this, a bill was introduced in the State legislature, then in session, purporting to provide some State aid to candidates for graduate work or professional education in Universities North and West where there is no racial discrimination. The bill passed the House but was killed in the Senate, and was not re-introduced in the session of the legislature which adjourned a few weeks ago. So the situation in North Carolina is unchanged. The State provides no tax supported education for Negroes beyond teacher-training for elementary and secondary schools, and in agriculture and some trades, neither does it provide any scholarships for State students in outside institutions, as is currently reported.

The outcome of the test in Maryland in June provided a much clearer indication of what is down the road. Judge EUGENE O'DUNNE, of the Baltimore City Court, ruled in favor of the applicant, and the University regents immediately appealed. If the higher Maryland court overrules Judge O'DUNNE the case will go to the United States Supreme Court. The question involved is a violation of the applicant's rights under the Fourteenth amendment.

* * * *

THE wisdom of seeking improvement of the Negro's educational opportunities in the South through court action is a question upon which there is a division of opinion. Almost as surely as day follows night reaction to such procedure in all of the Southern States will be hostile, and will result in an immediate setback in social gains. Those who see in court action the only clear and definite solution admit that they anticipate a current loss, which, they assert, will be made up in larger gains later when something is done to equalize opportunity. They assert that they are building for future generations; and that it will require probably two decades to lay and execute the plans. Legally they have a clear road. The Maryland case, which had all the proper setting, and the local Negro backing lacking in North Carolina, was an easy victory for the complainant in the lower court. All the resistance the other Southern States have to offer is on all-fours with the Maryland defense. What the higher courts will do remains to be seen.

Those who look with scepticism upon court action as the ultimate remedy have nothing in experience to offer them any hope for improvement through prayerful waiting, supplication, and methods of

conciliation. The facts and figures show that the dilemma has grown steadily worse during the past 30 years. True, there have been some improvements here and there in educational facilities for Negroes, but when placed alongside improvements out of tax funds for whites these gains fade into insignificance. Always, in every department of education, the gap between white and colored per capita widens. According to *The Journal of Negro Education*, in 15 states, in which the Negro population is 15 per cent of the whole, there is no high school for Negro pupils. In 1900, according to this authority, the discrimination in per capita expenditure for white and Negro children was 60 per cent in favor of the white. By 1930 this discrimination had increased to 253 per cent. Meanwhile the discrimination in the pay of white and Negro teachers increased from 52.8 per cent to 113 per cent.

The North Carolina case, where a gesture toward providing State aid for Negro students in outside institutions was made and abandoned, gives to the policy of watchful waiting an atmosphere of hopelessness, and greatly strengthens the popular appeal of legal recourse.

* * * *

THEORETICALLY the action started recently in Maryland and that is now under way in Virginia, looks like a movement to gain admission for Negro pupils to State Universities and other educational institutions receiving support largely from public funds. Legally the action takes that form. Realistically it is a movement to procure for colored people educational needs which they are now denied, and to remove a discrimination which denies them the same privileges under the law that other citizens enjoy.

Nine white institutions providing higher education received from the State treasury for all purposes for the school session 1933-34 $1,318,174.86. These nine institutions provide everything in education "from soup to nuts." From a plain bachelor's degree to the coveted doctorates. From teacher training to engineering, agriculture and all the learned professions.

The one colored institution receiving State support received for all purposes for the 1933-34 session $71,457.00. Negroes have a right to feel that the wide differential between $1,318,174.86 and $71,457.00 is out of proportion to population, social necessity, or justice in the distribution of tax funds.

The economical and just solution of the Virginia problem lies in a proper expansion of the facilities of the colored institution now receiving state support.

There is no school in Virginia, we repeat, in which a colored person may study law, medicine, dentistry or pharmacy. No university or college in the State offers the facilities of a first-rate graduate school to colored persons. Members of the race who feel the urge to enter the professions or to pursue post graduate academic work that will give them professional standing of desirable rank must leave the State, at considerable excess expense over what such training would cost them at home.

That is only the top layer of the discrimination which these projected court actions are expected to disclose. Relatively few are interested in postgraduate work and the study of the learned professions. When the whole question is gone into legally the discrimination in the administration of the elementary schools will of necesity come to public view. Then the undertow that engulfs the Negro socially and economically will be definitely located.

BOSTON, MASS.
POST
SEP 24 1935

A QUESTION OF COLOR

Somehow it comes with a shock—though not of surprise, perhaps—to find the University of Virginia refusing to admit a young colored girl of high character and fine attainments, as her record as that of honor student at Smith College last year proved. Nor does the explanation of the rector, Frederic W. Scott, tend to make the debarring any the more creditable.

> "The education of white and colored persons in the same schools is contrary to the long established and fixed policy of the Commonwealth of Virginia," he said.
>
> "Therefore, for this and for other good and sufficient reasons not necessary to herein be enumerated, the rector and board of visitors of the University of Virginia direct the dean of the department of graduate studies to refuse respectfully the pending application of a colored student."

What are the "good and sufficient reasons not necessary to herein be enumerated?" If there are any reasons, save the girl's color, why she should be rejected they certainly, in justice to her, should be stated and not dismissed by innuendo.

And this in the university founded by Thomas Jefferson, the great apostle of human liberty and the rights of man, and who wrote the immortal phrase: "We hold this truth to be self-evident—that all men are created equal."

Someone may object that Jefferson would not have admitted a colored man or woman to his University of Virginia. Possibly not,—although he is on record as trying to emancipate them without removing them from the State, and was ever an avowed enemy of the institution of slavery. But since his time slavery has been abolished, the status of the colored man vastly improved and the achievements of the freedmen have been notably great.

The question is: What would have been Jefferson's answer to the application of a refined and able young colored woman for admission to his university? We think we know what that answer would be were he alive to give it.

Segregate Schooling

A long-drawn-out court battle, with consequences of importance to the people of Georgia and the whole nation, probably was precipitated when the University of Virginia threw out the application for admittance of Alice Jackson, a young negress.

We do not forecast the ultimate outcome of the contest, but there is little doubt that the question will be finally decided by the United States supreme court, since the affair is regarded as a test case.

Like most southerners, we have the utmost sympathy with the desire of the negro race to improve its educational and financial status, but we sincerely believe the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is making a grave mistake in trying to force a negro into a southern state university.

First the effort of the group probably will stir up a great deal of ill feeling that does not now exist, especially if the race wins its case. Again, we believe it is necessary for other reasons to maintain separate educational systems for the whites and the negroes. This separation is essential for the well-being of the white race, and also for the colored race.

While the question of racial "superiority" and "inferiority" is not involved in this affair, the question of race pride is. In our belief, neither the thinking whites nor the thinking blacks desire this mingling of the races in schools, colleges and universities. We wonder if the N. A. A. C. P. will not live to regret its present course!

* * *

In our judgment the negro should work out his destiny as a negro and not as a pseudo-white man. The highest potentialities of the negro race may best be promoted through the preservation of his racial identity. Those potentialities can be realized through the present system of maintaining separate schooling facilities.

LEADER
Columbia S.C.
SEP 28 1935

Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, the distinguished North Carolina educator, was returning from Mexico a few weeks ago in company with other educators who were white. When she got to Texas, she had to leave her berth in the middle of the night and leave the Pullman, as it is sin against the Holy Ghost for a colored person to so travel in Texas. Of course Mrs. Brown's companions did not like it—they could not have been true educators if they did. One, however, knowing her South, suggest to Mrs. Brown that she pose as her maid and as such ride with them. For the sake of comfort, Mrs. Brown did—and rode in perfect safety. What a world, what a world! And this is America.

Soloman says that there is nothing new under the sun. He aught have been right in his day and generation. We however are inclined to believe that something new under the sun did occur in this city last week. A white base ball team and a colored one played a series of baseball games on Dreyfuss field. And do you kow, that heavens haven't as yet fallen; there hasn't even as yet been an earth quake. Give the young people a chance and much of this old fool stuff about race will pass away.

Congressman Mitchell doesn't like the N. A. A. C. P. Although he says that he doesn't know much about its work yet he says he considers it "vicious." Maybe, he considers this great and useful association "vicious" because he doesn't know anything about it. We usually don't like the person or thing that we don't know. But think of any Negro in this country with sense enough to be a Congressman and yet ignorant of the work of the N. A. A. C. P. The two just don't seem to harmonize.

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BOLT JIM CROW ARRANGEMENTS AT LYNCHBURG

Journal and Guide

Negroes Turn In Tickets For "Green Pastures"

2-16-35

LYNCHBURG — Negroes who had planned to attend the performance of "Green Pastures" scheduled for the Paramount Theatre, here, Friday, feel that the price demanded of them is so outlandish and beyond reason that it is expected, in spite of preparations made to accommodate them, that not one will be present when the curtain rises.

Norfolk, Va.

Many who had made arrangements to attend the performance and several who have even gone so far as to purchase tickets turned in their reservations and demanded refunds when it was learned that Negroes to gain access to the building would be required t omake their way up a narrow alley way, climb several flights of fire escapes and enter through a side door.

State Law Cited

It is felt by the Negro populace that this is asking too much and that no one of them could attend and maintain his self respect. The management of the house explained that such arrangements had to be made to comply with state law prohibiting Negroes and whites to use the same entrance and exits.

It was pointed out, however, that precedents established on previous occasions, notably the appearance of Elder Soloman Lightfoot Michaux here recently, had the effect of making observance of the law here optional and entirely to the advantage of the whites.

When Elder Michaux appeared at the Armory last Friday, Negroes and whites used the same door, one smaller than that at the Paramount, with no conflict and no mention of law prohibiting such a practice.

Organizations of the city, roused by this recent edict, have announced their intention of contacting the management of the play to see if arrangements can be made for a special presentation of the Negro religious folk drama at Virginia Seminary and College, located here.

Other Cases Recalled

The difficulty encountered by Negroes here in seeing the play is just another of the many discriminatory practices against Negroes which have marked the presentation of the Pulitzer Prize play diuring its tour of the south and the Southwest. It is soon to return to Broadway for its fifth anniversary.

In Washington a special performance for Negroes only was resorted to as a solution of the problem. In Norfolk Negroes were barred completely form viewing the play at the Norva Theatre where it was presented. The Hampton Inst. presentation of the Marc Connelly's dramatic interpretation of Roark Bradford's story was perhaps the only democratic performance of the upper south.

In that instance Negroes and whites used the same doors and no special seating arrangements for white and colored were made. A "first come, first served" policy being in force.

In Daytona Beach, Fla., Negroes liewise found themselves unable to see the all colored production in spite of efforts made by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president Bethune-Cookman College, to arrange for accommodations for members of the race at the City Auditorium where the play was presented.

In perhaps what is the most bitter expression ever to come from this woman who has had success in working with southern whites, she concluded an open letter published in a local paper in this manner:

"We take our dose. If I were not a Christian, I would say that we take it with bitterness. . . . . Whether I am living or whether I am dead, I resent for my people and with my people such treatment."

Unreasonable Discrimination

Journal and Guide

5-11-35

THE unreasonableness, of some forms of discrimination by public officials upon some citizens of Virginia fall outside of anything that is required to sustain a public policy based upon a fixed determination to deny "equal opportunity," or "equal rights," to the more disadvantaged and politically ostracized minority. They fall into the category of indecency.

The city of Petersburg owns an athletic field, bought of course with tax funds derived from *all the citizens of every race, creed and color;* still, Virginia State College was denied the use of this field for one hour the other day in an emergency. Any white group, school, or athletic association in Petersburg may use this athletic field, provided their members are white.

A similar situation obtains here in Norfolk with reference to the use of the Armory. Any white group that desire to do so may use the Armory, by complying with official routine, but not so with any non-white group.

Armories are symbolic of the military defense of a state. They are built and maintained by taxpayers' money. When the question of military defense, in any large or real sense arises *all citizens* are called to the colors.

As a matter of public policy there are no decent reasons why a city armory should be preempted to the use of one class of citizens.

In Petersburg, Virginia State College is an asset to the city. Any educational institution with a large enrollment is an asset to a community. It is a very real asset to the merchants of the community. That the city owned athletic field should, under any reasonable circumstances, be denied the college, is a gross resort to the lowest form of political prejudice as expressed in social and economic repression.

The incident certainly is not complimentary to the city of Petersburg. Likewise the swanky discrimination practiced here in the matter of use of the city armory is by no means complimentary to the city of Norfolk.

There are some forms of discrimination, although unjustifiable under any code of justice, that may be excused by their proponents upon the grounds of a perverted public policy. But there are other forms which have nothing to support them, and simply classify as indecencies. Such are the two cases above referred to.

3 LOCAL DELEGATES REFUSED SEATS AT I. L. A. CONVENTION

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va. 7-27-35

The refusal of the quadrennial convention of the International Longshoremen's Association in New York, July 8-13, and the Atlantic Coast District Conference, July 2-6, to seat delegates representing Coal and Grain Handlers Local No. 978, was revealed this week with the return to the city of George W. Millner, third vice president of the I. L. A., who was a delegate to both conferences.

In an exclusive interview with Mr. Millner and David Alston, who represented I. L. A. Local No. 1379, it was learned that Junius Batts, president of Local 978, Thomas Cook, trustee of the local, and Louis Hilliard, of Local 1221, were refused seats at the two conventions because "of non-affiliation with the district council of Hampton Roads and the Atlantic Coast District, and for Communistic activities."

The trio were described in the interview as the "left wing faction of Hampton Roads."

Mr. Batts was elevated to the presidency of Local No. 978 following a court-called and controlled meeting about two years ago. For some time the affairs of the local have been aired in local courts with charges of coercion, embezzlement and intimidation being filed both by the present officers, and those who were ousted from office as a result of the meeting.

Eddie Green, former secretary treasurer of the local is now serving a sentence of a year and a day in the state penitentiary as a result of his plea of guilty several weeks ago in Corporation Court No. 1 to embezzling several thousand dollars of the local's funds while serving in his office.

32 Negro Delegates

In all, a total of 32 Negro delegates attended the two conferences in New York, Mr. Millner stated in the interview. At the I. L. A. convention approximately 300 delegates representing a gross membership of 250,000 men, were present. He himself was reelected third vice-president of the I. L. A. while D. J. Hamilton. of Galveston, Texas, was reelected ninth vice president. Jerry Jones, of Gulf Port, Miss., was elected fourteenth vice-president. All three automatically become members of the I. L. A. executive council by virtue of their offices.

Delegates from Norfolk and Newport News in addition to Messrs. Millner and Alston included: John W. Smith and Hugh Brown, representing Local 1248; Mr. Braxton, representing Coastwise Local No. 1293; Troy Porter, Coastwise Local No. 987, all of Norfolk, and the following from Newport News: W. J. Hundley, J. C. Allen, Local 846; Zack Lee, Local 944; Matthew Brooks, David Windsor, and Joe Lewis, Local No 1021; Joseph Jeffries, Coastwise Local 1194 and Tony Sentic, white, representing Local 970.

Attend Both Conventions

All of the delegates attended both conventions, Mr. Millner said, and represented a membership in the port of Hampton Roads of fully 2,000 men. At the Atlantic Coast District Conference delegates were in attendance from all North Atlantic ports from St. Johns N. F. to Hampton Roads, the labor leader said.

Mr. Millner was also one of three delegates at the convention from the Atlantic Coast District Conference to the I. L. A. convention to represent the Atlantic Coast sDistrict. All resolution concerning wages, hours or working conditions were referred to the executive council for consideration at the coming wage conference early in September.

A banquet was tendered the visiting delegates on the night of July 10 in the Governor's room of the Governor Clinton Hotel, 31st and 7th Ave., New York at which some of the world's best known entertainers were featured, according to Mr. Millner. These included: Bill "Bojangles" Robinson, famous tap dancer. the Beale Street Boys. and the famous Popeye and his Troupe. and many others.

Famous Persons Speak

Addressing the convention were such well-known personalties as William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Edward F.fl McGrady, assistant secretary of Labor: Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia of New York City; George Meany. president New York State Federation of Labor; Police Commissioner Valentine of New York City; Hugh S. Johnson. former NRA administrator; T. V. O'Connor, former president of the I. L. A. and late chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board; Anthony J.

Chlopek, ex-president of the I. L. A.; James J. Braddock, world's heavyweight champion and his manager, Joe Gould, both of whom were presented gold traveling membership cards in the I. L. A. The presentations were made by LaGuardia.

Guests On Boat Ride

The visiting delegates were guests of Mayor LaGuardia on a boat ride around the New York Harbor on Saturday afternoon, July 13, Mr. Millner stated. Wives, daughters and other relatives accompanied the men. Included in this group were Mrs. George W. Millner, wife of Mr. Millner: Misses Elsie and Willie J. Millner, daughters, and Miss Nannie C. Jones.

The delegates were also given a boat trip to Staten Island and later were guests of the French Line on an inspection tour of the new French Liner Normandie.

The local I. L. A. branches will soon organize women's auxiliaries as a result of action taken at the convention authorizing their organization as one means of combatting Communism among the longshoremen's locals. The charge that Communists carry on their campaigns with the aid of women and college girl pickets was made at the meeting.

ADMISSION MAY BE DENIED GIRL ON TECHNICALITY

Officials Discredit Standing of Union

Journal and Guide Bureau

RICHMOND—That a technicality would be relied upon by University of Virginia officials to refuse the application of Miss Alice C. Jackson for admission to the Charlottesville institution's graduate school was indicated Tuesday.

Dr. Armistead C. Gordon, acting dean of the graduate school, announced from Charlottesville that Miss Jackson probably would not be accepted by the department which, he said, could set its own admission requirements as to work done by applicants in schools previously attended.

Dr. Gordon said that Virginia Union University, here, of which Miss Jackson is a 1934 honor graduate, is not on the accredited list of the Association of American Universities. Union, he stated, is given a junior rank and is recognized only by the Association of American Junior Colleges, the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth, th State Department of Education of New York and the Virginia Department of Education.

While Miss Jackson has not filed formal application for admission requesting application blanks and other necessary papers. At the University it was revealed that formal applications are not required, although applicants must file their transcripts of work completed at other schools.

Daughter of a well known pharmacist, Dr. J. E. Jackson, Miss Jackson is a member of Richmond's popular young set, and resides with her parents at 2506 Brook Road. Both she and Mrs. Jackson, her mother, were uncommunicative when interviewed by a Guide reporter.

"Whatever information is given will have to be gotten from other sources," she said. "I do not know where the other papers got their information."

Meanwhile Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the Richmond branch of the NAACP said court action to compel university authorities to admit Miss Jackson was contemplated, but he did not know just when mandamus proceedings would be instituted, since the case was handled by the New York office of the association.

Charles H. Houston, special council for the NAACP, and former acting dean of the Howard law school, announced from New York that his organization would not intercede until Miss Jackson had exhausted all possible remedies by placing her application before the president and board of the university.

Miss Jackson has completed one year of advanced study at Smith College in Massachusetts, majoring in French. She seeks to complete her work for a master's degree in Virginia, but cannot get it at any of the institutions provided for colored. The University of Virginia derives its support from taxes collected by the State.

Miss Jackson's action recalls two similar cases in North Carolina and Maryland. Thomas Raymond Hocutt applied in Durham for admission to the University of North Carolina school of pharmacy. When refused, he instituted mandamus proceedings. His petition was denied on a technical

Stanton, another student, dived into the water but could not locate Houser.

The oystermen who finally brought the body to the surface were attracted from the opposite shore by the cries of the small crowd near the pier.

Houser was the 15th drowning victim of the summer in the Tidewater area.

NEGRO COURT TEST FACES UNIVERSITY

Association Prepares to Fight Virginia Law if Girl Seeking an M. A. Is Barred.

By LENOIR CHAMBERS.

Editorial Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 29.—Two years ago a Negro student, who had graduated at the North Carolina College for Negroes, applied for admission to the pharmacy school of the University of North Carolina.

When his application was refused he sought court aid to require the university to show cause why a citizen of the State, qualified in all respects except that he was a Negro, should not be admitted to a tax-supported institution which offered the only course in pharmacy in North Carolina. The immediate question was solved when the General Assembly appropriated funds for Negro students to continue graduate and professional studies in Northern institutions. But the basic question is unanswered.

It has risen again in Virginia. Alice C. Jackson of Richmond, a graduate of the Virginia Union University for Negroes, has applied for admission to the graduate department of the University of Virginia. She desires to obtain a master's degree in French, toward which she has already done some work at Smith College in Massachusetts. If her application is refused, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People promises to seek court action to compel the university to admit her.

A similar case is already in the courts in Maryland, where a Negro graduate of Amherst College is seeking to enter the University of Maryland Law School; and the question will probably be raised in Missouri and perhaps elsewhere.

Action Pending.

The University of Virginia has taken no action yet. Since the graduate department has considerable leeway in the admission of students, and since the institution from which the applicant graduated is not on the accredited list of the Association of American Universities, to which the University of Virginia belongs, technical reasons may be found for denying the application.

Virginia, whose State Constitution says that "white and colored children shall not be taught in the same schools," is one of eighteen States which have drawn this racial line. For grammar school, high school and collegiate education, separate schools and colleges are maintained.

But the point to the present efforts, and the protest they express, is that neither Virginia nor many other States provide graduate and professional educational facilities for Negroes.

No effort is made to deny the validity of the protest from the legal point of view. But almost without exception those newspapers discussing the case, including several which have been conspicuous in urging the removal of many discriminations against Negroes, have pointed out what one of them calls "the ponderous weight of social custom" and have called into question the wisdom of rectifying "the injustice in a manner that ignores the deep-lying and still-operative forces that have compelled a separation of the races in the South's educational establishments."

FINAL DECISION IN UNIV. CASE UP TO TRUSTEES

To Act On Application of Colored Students To U. of Va.

RICHMOND, Va. — Miss Alice Carlotta Jackson, daughter of a colored druggist in this city, has received a notice from Dean J. C. Metcalf of the department of graduate studies at the University of Virginia that her application for admission to the graduate school has been referred to the board of visitors (trustees), the governing body of the university, for final decision.

Miss Jackson is a graduate of Virginia Union University and has studied at Smith College in Northampton, Mass. She wishes to pursue advance studies in French. No provision is made by the state of Virginia for graduate work in any subject for colored students.

It is expected that the university board of visitors will deny Miss Jackson admission on grounds of "public policy," or some similar reason. It is expected then that she will request assistance from the Richmond branch of the NAACP.

Daily papers in Virginia, almost without exception, have called the Jackson case at the University of Virginia a "blow at amicable race relations." They do not deny that the Negro is entitled legally to have the state provide professional and graduate training, but they claim the Negro ought not to 'force' the state by bringing embarassing legal suits.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA BARS NEGRO STUDENT

RIGHMOND, Va., Sept. 19.—(AP)—The board of visitors of the University of Virginia, at a meeting here today, directed the graduate dean at the university to "refuse respectfully" the application for entrance made recently by Alice Jackson, daughter of a negro druggist, who was a graduate student at Smith College last year.

It is expected that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is making a national issue of negro attendance on equal terms at all tax-supported colleges, will make a test case of the matter.

SOMEWHAT LESS DISCUSSION was provoked by the action of the state department of education on Dec. 14 in authorizing the establishment of a graduate school at the State Teachers' College for Negroes. This move was denounced by some Negro leaders as an effort to anticipate the issue raised last August by the application of ALICE JACKSON, of Richmond, for admission to the graduate school of the University of Virginia. On behalf of the state board, Superintendent HALL denied this, and asserted that post-graduate studies have been authorized at the Negro college, located in Petersburg, because there was a demand for them.

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Suffolk, Va., News-Herald
October 1, 1935

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR NEGROES.

BECAUSE the better element of Negroes have educational aspirations beyond the limited public school system, their white neighbors in the south would have them achieve their desire. But the way to it does not lie in mixed schools in states where the population of blacks approaches closely upon that of whites. In such areas social and economic conditions make it advisable to educate the races in separate schools. For economic reasons only, Negro population being sparse, mixed schools are the rule in the north and west.

The issue was put up squarely to the board of visitors of the University of Virginia when a young colored woman sought admission as a student. Her application was denied as a matter of course, but the end is not yet. The case will be fought through the courts with probably the same result as prevailed in Maryland. As the outcome of the court's decision for the first time in history of that state a Negro youth matriculated at the University last week.

We don't think it is fair to the Negroes to say they are seeking admission to white colleges and universities for social reasons. The fact is, the state does not supply the same facilities for the education of Negroes as it does for white children and it is upon this point Virginia is likely to lose its case.

Neither sentiment nor tradition is allowed to interfere with the cold, hard reasoning of jurists. The only way out of the dilemma is to dedicate one college or university exclusively for the education of Negro citizens. It would be a calamity for both races to resort to mixed schools in Virginia.

NEWS

Lexington, N.C.

SEP 26 1935

FOOL LEADERSHIP

An Associated Press dispatch in the daily papers of Saturday told of the University of Virginia refusing admission to that institution of Alice Jackson, daughter of a negro druggist of Richmond. We do not suppose Alice or her daddy, who has to live among southern men and women, had a great deal to do with making the application for her admission to this white southern school, and we doubt seriously that Alice would have enjoyed her stay there had she been admitted.

However, the incident illustrates just what is taking place in the minds of northern negroes, who are being aided and abetted in their fool course by members of the democratic party, holding office under the name of democrats. The question of negro's rights in the south was given impetus by the supreme court decision in the Scottsboro case, when that tribunal declared that negro boys charged with rape on white girls and convicted of the crime, had had their constitutional rights invaded because they were tried and convicted without negroes serving on the jury or being eligible to serve.

And then a negro wrote an anti-lynching bill and it was introduced in congress by two "democrats" and would have passed and been signed by a "democratic" president had not real democrats talked it to death. The present "democratic" administration has favored the negro in as many or more ways than has any republican administration. Hundreds of them are filling high governmental place in Washington, we are told, with white men and women working under them; they are petted and pampered by "democratic" politicians, because the administration wants the big vote the northern negro will poll in 1936. In a nutshell, the present administration seems to figure that the south will vote the democratic ticket regardless and that it can slap it in the face by repudiating the first principle of southern democrats (that this is a white man's country and he is going to rule it) and still retain the vote of the solid south.

With such a situation existing, is it any wonder that the Association for the Advancement of the Colored Race, composed of south-hating whites and ignorant (if educated) negroes have perked up considerably, and now have the temerity to demand that a negro girl be admitted to the state university in the capital of the Confederates Sttaes of America?

While Rector Scott, of the University of Virginia, must have seen red, (if he is a real Virginian) at this thrust from the Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, knowing it was designed as an insult to all the people of the south and that it was advanced by the association without the slightest hope that the negress would be admitted to the university, the rector was instructed to "respectfully refuse" the application for admission and he said in refusing that "the education of white and colored persons in the same schools is contrary to the long-established and fixed policy of the commonwealth of Virginia; therefore, for this and other reasons not necessary to herein be enumerated the pending application of the colored student is refused."

The United States is divided by an imaginary line, known as the Mason and Dixon line, and below that line the negro is segregated from the whites in schools, churches, hotels, trains and all other public places, and so long as the states below that line remain sovereign, the black man will remain segregated.

And any movement on the part of south-hating yankees and northern negroes to change this condition is not only disgusting to the white people of the south but to the better class of negroes living in the southern states, who have no desire to attend white schools or serve on juries or to endeavor in any way to place themselves on an equality with the whites.

Color Bar at the Univ. of Va. Not Founder's Aim

Thomas Jefferson Insisted Institution Be Open to All.

(Exclusively to the AFRO)

RICHMOND, Va. — The NAACP's legal fight to destroy the color bar at the University of Virginia, which this week, is being met with a proposal that a graduate department be added to Virginia State College at Petersburg, is by no means adverse to the principles of the founder—Thomas Jefferson.

It was in 1815 that Mr. Jefferson pointed out, while talking with Julius Melbourn, a former slave, that it was his intention that the University of Virginia be free and open to all.

Mr. Melbourn could pass for white easily, but Jefferson was aware, at the time of the conversation, of the former's racial identity.

Wished Improvement

At the time, Mr. Jefferson stated his deep anxiety for the improvement of the minds and characters of the people whom he called "our colored brethren."

Interestingly enough, the conversation between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Melbourn led to the establishing of an intellectual friendship between the two.

Met Frequently

They met frequently and chatted about the wisdom of Hume, Montesquieu and John Adams. Mr. Melbourn had gone to the Jefferson home at Monticello for the purpose of meeting the owner and his visit lasted the better part of a week.

Narration Related

Relating a narrative in connection with his visit, Mr. Melbourn said that on one evening he was invited to attend a dinner at the mansion which was honored by the presence of Chief Justice Marshall, are no bombers with an 800-mile range, no emergency landing fields and thirdly, this country with Elder John Leland, a famous Baptist clergyman; a Dr. Samuel Mitchell from New York and a William Wirt.

During the course of the meal, the conversation shifted to small talk about the country in general. As was almost invariable in those times, the subject of a possible dissolution of the Union arose.

It was generally agreed, the story relates, that the Union would be permanent. On one issue only, the persons present agreed, would there be danger of a division. This issue was slavery.

Abolition Expected

Mr. Jefferson held that slavery would soon be abolished by all of the States. He also indicated that at the time of the framing of the Declaration of Independence, few people believed that slavery would last so long as 1815.

Chief Justice Marshall was of the opinion that slavery could not be abolished, although he admitted that he did not believe that it ought to continue.

It was Mr. Wirt who stated that the framers of the declaration must have felt that slavery was directly adverse to the principle that all men are created equal.

Anatomy Discussed

Dr. Mitchell asserted that his research in the field of anatomy indicated that colored people were inferior. It was on nervous and physical structures that he based his conclusion, Dr. Mitchell said.

The Baptist clergyman backed the doctor up in the claim of inferiority, but for a different reason. The member of the cloth held that colored people were the sons of Ham and as such, were damned to eternal servitude by the decree of God, as written in the Bible.

The clergyman was liberal in his use of invective concerning the capacity for evil that every son of Ham possessed.

Confusion Reigns

Mr. Jefferson threw the supporters of inferiority into confusion, however, by pointing out that one of the guests, Mr. Melbourn, who had been particularly cultured and informative during the dinner, was a colored man.

On making the revelation, Mr. Jefferson took opportunity to relate some of the horrors of slavery as experienced by Mr. Melbourn. The company was impressed, and when the ex-slave took his leave, Mr. Wirt followed him to the hall of the home and asked that the acquaintanceship be continued.

PETERSBURG, VA.
PROGRESS INDEX

The Graduate School Must Be Established

THE STATEMENT of Superintendent of Public Instruction Hall relative to the establishment of a graduate department at Virginia State College for Negroes is endowed with that element of mystery which sometimes surrounds statements from official sources. Mr. Hall states that any qualified Negroes who desire graduate instruction at Virginia State College for Negroes will be given such instruction as they desire. On the other hand, he declares the state "could not go ahead "and set up a full graduate school at Petersburg until the de- "mand justifies it," and that at the present time such a demand does not exist. The two statements are difficult to reconcile; graduate instruction which might be offered prior to the establishment of a graduate department could hardly be of a desirable quality or receive recognition elsewhere.

The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* quite properly condemns the resolution of the State Board of Education to "take such steps "as may be approved by the State Board of Education from "time to time to develop graduate instruction as rapidly as the "demand arises and economic conditions permit" as meaning "exactly nothing." Indeed we believe it holds the palm as the most insignificant statement made in Virginia during the year now drawing to a close. Obviously it is intended, as the Norfolk editor observes, "to meet the situation created by the "application of the college-graduate daughter of a Negro "druggist in Richmond for admission to the University of "Virginia graduate school."

Our attitude in this matter has been frequently expressed. The fact remains that Virginia must do something to meet the demand on the part of Virginia Negroes for graduate instruction—a demand which the superintendent of public instruction fails to perceive, strangely enough since between 50 and 75 Negroes leave Virginia each year for instruction elsewhere. Either we must arrange to have these Negroes educated in the institutions of other states or provide such instruction within the state.

The Virginian-Pilot expresses an opinion which we have publicly held for some time: "What is needed is an actual "beginning toward the establishment of a graduate department "of the Petersburg college. A beginning, however modest, "undertaken now would mean something to a court confronted "with the discrimination issue."

Entirely aside from this issue, Virginia has a moral obligation to provide such facilities. The board of education and the superintendent of public instruction place themselves in a very unfavorable light indeed by assuming the attitude which they do; a state which supports several institutions more than it needs and a disgraceful duplication in higher education cannot rightly refuse to provide one graduate school for Negroes. Such an attitude is one entirely out of keeping with the traditions of Virginia and one which will bring a protest from the highest type of citizenry.

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Graduate Instruction At State College

WITH reference to Virginia State College [for Negroes] the announcement that the State Board of Education had decided to "take such steps as may be approved by the State Board of Education from time to time to develop graduate instruction as rapidly as the demand arises and economic conditions permit," was received with interest and varied speculations. The Board's resolution is so worded that it sets forth a policy, rather than a purpose to do something to meet a need, at this time. Still, there is nothing in the text of the resolution to warrant the conclusion that the Board does not recognize an existing need and does not intend to do something about it.

12-21-35

The action of the Board in adopting the carefully reserved resolution will be identified with the recent application of a young colored woman for entrance to the graduate school of the University of Virginia, although it is stated that the Department of Education has been looking forward for some time to the expansion of facilities at State College to include graduate instruction. The JOURNAL AND GUIDE has evidence to support that assertion.

Any one familiar with the tedious growth of facilities for the higher education of Negroes under our dual educational system will understand the indefiniteness of the State Board's action. And, by the same token, it is possible to perceive a long step forward in the Board's resolve, as carefully as it is surrounded with reservations.

The institution that is now Virginia State College was chartered 53 years ago as "Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute," and proceeded to do work upon a college level, in accordance with the standards of that period. This status continued until 1902, when by an act of the General Assembly, the curriculum of the school was revised downward and the name changed to "Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute." This action was in conformity with controlling public sentiment in the State, which accomplished disfranchisement and abolished higher education for colored people at public expense, at one and the same time. For 15 years those in political and social control in the State were adamant in their resistance to any provisions for higher education at Petersburg, or to any appreciable expansion of the physical plant. By 1918, however, public sentiment had taken another turn and there began an extensive building program, which is still in progress, and which has increased the physical valuations four-fold. The institution was authorized to resume instruction on the college level in 1922, and by act of the General Assembly the name was changed to "Virginia State College" in 1930.

That bit of the institution's history is given to show that the new cycle, as indicated by the carefully guarded decision of the State Board, is forward toward the objective set more than 50 years ago, when A. W. HARRIS, a Negro member of the Virginia General Assembly drew up and piloted through the legislature the bill which, in the light of his vision, and the vision of the builders of that generation, established the institution as the beginning of a college—and possibly a university—providing adequately, in time, for the higher education, in all its branches, of members of the race in Virginia.

In the light of history, and of the political, social and economic forces now operative, the carefully reserved decision of the State Board of Education may be viewed. It is not as indicative of positive developments as may have been expected, and it may not meet the exigencies of the present situation in time and manner to abort a well defined and organized purpose upon the part of some to lay the issues before the courts, but it is a step forward.

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Let Us Understand Each Other

IN AN ADDRESS to a Norfolk colored audience not so long ago the able editor of the *Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch* uttered the following wise and magnanimous words:

"The interracial problem will never be solved by extremists of either sort, or of any sort. It will not be solved by radicals; it will not be solved by reactionaries; it will not be solved by laws; it will not be solved by quacks or manufacturers of political nostrums. It will be solved by advancing humanity, which, despite handicaps and setbacks, is slowly but surely absolving man's inhumanity to man. It will be solved first, I believe, somewhere here in the South—after, *after*, be it stressed, *the South has learned to understand the Negro.*" (Italics ours.)

Commenting upon the suggested test case initiated by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to remove certain discriminations by the state against the Negro citizens, which test case revolves around the application of a colored young woman to enter the graduate school of the University of Virginia, our good and true friend uttered the following ominous warning:

"For if against the wish and will of the University of Virginia, its student body, its alumni, the Governor and General Assembly of Virginia, and all the white people of Virginia, a Negro man or woman were to force his way or her way into the University as a student—by way of the Federal courts, to which eventually the question would go—then the greater part of all that years of effort on the part of white and colored men and women have accomplished toward the betterment of racial relations would be instantly undone. Such contributions as are being made by white Virginians to the support of existing institutions for colored people would cease to flow, so that the informed and reasonable and thoughtful colored people of Virginia would suffer for the unwisdom and stiff-necked obstinacy of their brothers in the North and elsewhere—who themselves would have to bear no part of the burden. Even on the strictly governmental side, the Negro in Virginia would find that State and local governing and legislative agencies would provide for the colored people nothing more than the enforceable laws required them to provide. The steady growth of a warmer sense of moral responsibility for the better treatment of the Negro, which has been marked in recent years in the South, would come to a sudden end. In its stead, we think, would be substituted a cold determination to comply with the law—and no more."

Before commenting, we should like to clarify in the interest of understanding, the atmosphere surrounding the N. A. A. C. P.'s case, as we understand it, from the history of other legal programs undertaken by the organization, whose membership and branches in Virginia are quite numerous.

We have no authority to speak for the N. A. A. C. P., and speaking strictly for the JOURNAL AND GUIDE, we understand that the motive behind the proposed action is to get before the courts certain discriminations against the Negro in matters of education, from the ground up. Still speaking for the JOURNAL AND GUIDE, we do not believe that the mitigation—even the removal—of these discriminations, requires the actual attendance of colored students at the University of Virginia.

* * * *

WE DO not believe the average white citizen of Virginia understands our problem at all. If that were true, there would be little opportunity for the N. A. A. C. P. to raise embarrassing legal questions; likewise there would be no occasion for the I. L. D. or the Communists to frequently project movements that cause racial friction.

As the Newport News *Daily Press* says, "law bears on the question from one side; custom from another." We say that if the letter of the law was enforced, and if the custom was characterized by fair play, the N. A. A. C. P. never could have raised the question that it has raised in Virginia.

With reference to the custom, the *Daily Press* observes that the Virginia constitution provides that "white and colored children shall not be taught in the same school," and that "this section of the constitution does not conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, because equal facilities are offered, or supposed to be offered, to both white and colored children." If from a legal standpoint "supposed to be offered" saves the Virginia Constitution from conflict with the Federal Constitution, it is safe, but we surmise that it is the supposition that gives the N. A. A. C. P. its clear road to the courts.

From what the state's white newspapers say, and especially from the comment of the *Ledger-Dispatch*, we gather that they unanimously disapprove what the N. A. A. C. P. has suggested doing, but we are not prepared to believe that they approve the conditions that make it possible for the N. A. A. C. P. to start out with a perfect case.

We stated in this column last week that Virginia has nine state supported institutions for the higher education of white youth, including the University of Virginia, and one state supported institution for higher education of colored youth (limited to teacher training).

Against $1,300,000 appropriated for the 1933-34 session to the nine white institutions the one colored college received $71,000 for all purposes, including capital outlay.

As we pointed out last week, that is only the top layer of the discrimination. The fundamental trouble is with the public schools. We believe that if our state editors will examine this situation they will find that it does not meet the needs of elemental justice. After making all allowances for differences in population, in wealth, color, and social position, which considerations constitute the basis for the "custom" to which one of the papers referred, they will find that the situation still does not meet the ends of simple fair play.

The worst of these conditions are in the rural sections, of course. But coming directly to our own Norfolk, may we point out that in our Booker T. Washington High School there are twenty-seven (27) class rooms that cannot use their lighting facilities; the junior high or intermediate division principal's office is still without lighting; the library has no lights; the corridors are dark; there are no lockers; there is no lunch room; no gym or place for physical education. There are only three toilets for 1,300 children. No comparable deficiencies of the elemental necessities exists in any white high school anywhere in the state.

Through the ninth grade the white pupils of Norfolk are furnished text books. This aid for colored pupils stops at the end of the eighth grade. Six hundred colored pupils who last session passed on from the eighth to the ninth grade had to buy books. This was not true of the white children.

* * * *

COMING now to a final word on the warning uttered by our friend, the *Ledger-Dispatch*. We are totally unprepared to believe that good neighborliness and good-will; self-interest and social responsibility of our white Virginians to colored Virginians hang by such a slender thread that they would be instantly severed by even an ill-advised legal scrap over discriminations, should such a scrap materialize. That would show that we have not made much progress toward understanding each other.

Then, much of what our friend warns would be withdrawn, we do not have. We have particular reference to what we stand to lose on the "strictly governmental side." We are reminded that "state and local governing and legislative agencies would provide for the colored people nothing more than the enforceable laws required them to provide." If they would *do just that* we would be a thousand times better off! The truth is they do not provide what the spirit of their own discriminatory laws call for, to say nothing of the letter. If they should make up their minds to substitute "a cold determination to comply with the law—and no more," for what they

blanks for entrance to the graduate department.

monwealth **HOPES TO ENTER SCHOOL.**

schools Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 27.—

the estab- Alice C. Jackson, 22-year-old negro would be woman of Richmond, who is the ses of Vir- principal in a projected test case courses in by which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored in North People hopes to compel the University of Virginia to admit negroes as students, has written university officials for application

boards, etc.

As a matter of fact, however, the Virginia suit is not aimed at breaking down the custom or racial segregation in the admission of the plaintiff to the University of Virginia to admit a negro girl of the University Thomas Jefferson founded.

Similar The suit is to force the Commonwealth of Virginia to establish graduate schools for negro students or to force the establishment of a fund from which would defrayed a portion of the expenses of Virginia negroes desiring graduate courses in similar bi-racial educational institutions in Northern and Western States.

A similar effort to force the University of North Carolina to permit the matricu-

HIDDEN MOTIVE.

The Association for the Advancement of Colored People is planning a suit in the courts of Virginia to compel the University of Virginia to admit a negro girl of Richmond to its graduate school. Similar suits are being pressed in other Southern States.

Such action is sure to embarrass a great many liberal-minded white people who have associated themselves with similar organizations for the purpose of the cultural and financial uplift of the negro race ern or Western States. ft would not surprise us if it would occa sion a few swift resignations from bi-racia

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Let Us Understand Each Other

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"The interracial problem will never be solved by extremists of either sort, or of any sort. It will not be solved by radicals; it will not be solved by reactionaries; it will not be solved by laws; it will not be solved by quacks or manufacturers of political nostrums. It will be solved by advancing humanity, which, despite handicaps and setbacks, is slowly but surely absolving man's inhumanity to man. It will be solved first, I believe, somewhere here in the South—after, *after*, be it stressed, *the South has learned to understand the Negro.*" (Italics ours.)

Commenting upon the suggested test case initiated by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to remove certain discriminations by the state against the Negro citizens, which test case revolves around the application of a colored young woman to enter the graduate school of the University of Virginia, our good and true friend uttered the following ominous warning:

"For if against the wish and will of the University of Virginia, its student body, its alumni, the Governor and General Assembly of Virginia, and all the white people of Virginia, a Negro man or woman were to force his way or her way into the University as a student—by way of the Federal courts, to which eventually the question would go—then the greater part of all that years of effort on the part of white and colored men and women have accomplished toward the betterment of racial relations would be instantly undone. Such contributions as are being made by white Virginians to the support of existing institutions for colored people would cease to flow, so that the informed and reasonable and thoughtful colored people of Virginia would suffer for the unwisdom and stiff-necked obstinacy of their brothers in the North and elsewhere—who themselves would have to bear no part of the burden. Even on the strictly governmental side, the Negro in Virginia would find that State and local governing and legislative agencies would provide for the colored people nothing more than the enforceable laws required them to provide. The steady growth of a warmer sense of moral responsibility for the better treatment of the Negro, which has been marked in recent years in the South, would come to a sudden end. In its stead, we think, would be substituted a cold determination to comply with the law—and no more."

Before commenting, we should like to clarify in the interest of understanding, the atmosphere surrounding the N. A. A. C. P.'s case, as we understand it, from the history of other legal programs undertaken by the organization, whose membership and branches in Virginia are quite numerous.

We have no authority to speak for the N. A. A. C. P., and speaking strictly for the JOURNAL AND GUIDE, we understand that the motive behind the proposed action is to get before the courts certain discriminations against the Negro in matters of education, from the ground up. Still speaking for the JOURNAL AND GUIDE, we do not believe that the mitigation—even the removal—of these discriminations, requires the actual attendance of colored students at the University of Virginia.

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WE DO not believe the average white citizen of Virginia understands our problem at all. If that were true, there would be little opportunity for the N. A. A. C. P. to raise embarrassing legal questions; likewise there would be no occasion for the I. L. D. or the Communists to frequently project movements that cause racial friction.

As the Newport News *Daily Press* says, "law bears on the question from one side; custom from another." We say that if the letter of the law was enforced, and if the custom was characterized by fair play, the N. A. A. C. P. never could have raised the question that it has raised in Virginia.

With reference to the custom, the *Daily Press* observes that the Virginia constitution provides that "white and colored children shall not be taught in the same school," and that "this section of the constitution does not conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, because equal facilities are offered, or supposed to be offered, to both white and colored children." If from a legal standpoint "supposed to be offered" saves the Virginia Constitution from conflict with the Federal Constitution, it is safe, but we surmise that it is the supposition that gives the N. A. A. C. P. its clear road to the courts.

From what the state's white newspapers say, and especially from the comment of the *Ledger-Dispatch*, we gather that they unanimously disapprove what the N. A. A. C. P. has suggested doing, but we are not prepared to believe that they approve the conditions that make it possible for the N. A. A. C. P. to start out with a perfect case.

We stated in this column last week that Virginia has nine state supported institutions for the higher education of white youth, including the University of Virginia, and one state supported institution for higher education of colored youth (limited to teacher training).

Against $1,300,000 appropriated for the 1933-34 session to the nine white institutions the one colored college received $71,000 for all purposes, including capital outlay.

As we pointed out last week, that is only the top layer of the discrimination. The fundamental trouble is with the public schools. We believe that if our state editors will examine this situation they will find that it does not meet the needs of elemental justice. After making all allowances for differences in population, in wealth, color, and social position, which considerations constitute the basis for the "custom" to which one of the papers referred, they will find that the situation still does not meet the ends of simple fair play.

The worst of these conditions are in the rural sections, of course. But coming directly to our own Norfolk, may we point out that in our Booker T. Washington High School there are twenty-seven (27) class rooms that cannot use their lighting facilities; the junior high or intermediate division principal's office is still without lighting; the library has no lights; the corridors are dark; there are no lockers; there is no lunch room; no gym or place for physical education. There are only three toilets for 1,300 children. No comparable deficiencies of the elemental necessities exists in any white high school anywhere in the state.

Through the ninth grade the white pupils of Norfolk are furnished text books. This aid for colored pupils stops at the end of the eighth grade. Six hundred colored pupils who last session passed on from the eighth to the ninth grade had to buy books. This was not true of the white children.

* * * *

COMING now to a final word on the warning uttered by our friend, the *Ledger-Dispatch*. We are totally unprepared to believe that good neighborliness and good-will; self-interest and social responsibility of our white Virginians to colored Virginians hang by such a slender thread that they would be instantly severed by even an ill-advised legal scrap over discriminations, should such a scrap materialize. That would show that we have not made much progress toward understanding each other.

Then, much of what our friend warns would be withdrawn, we do not have. We have particular reference to what we stand to lose on the "strictly governmental side." We are reminded that "state and local governing and legislative agencies would provide for the colored people nothing more than the enforceable laws required them to provide." If they would *do just that* we would be a thousand times better off! The truth is they do not provide what the spirit of their own discriminatory laws call for, to say nothing of the letter. If they should make up their minds to substitute "a cold determination to comply with the law—and no more," for what they

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HIDDEN MOTIVE.

The Association for the Advancement of Colored People is planning a suit in the courts of Virginia to compel the Univ sity of Virginia to admit a negro girl of Richmond to its graduate school. Similar suits are being pressed in other Southern States.

Such action is sure to embarrass a great many liberal-minded white people who have associated themselves with similar organizations for the purpose of the cul tural and financial uplift of the negro ra It would not surprise us if it would occa sion a few swift resignations from bi-racia

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ce the Commonwealth **HOPES TO ENTER SCHOOL.**

olish graduate schools Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 27.—
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A SCARE-CROW IN DEFENSE OF JIM CROW

Having signally failed to advance a single argument in defense of the wanton discrimination practiced against Negro Americans in tax supported educational institutions in this state, alarmists, including the versatile young editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, are now seeing ghosts and as a result of the illusions, are expounding the far-fetched theory that the break-down of the Jim Crow educational system in Virginia will eventuate in racial amalgamation. These alarmists are doubtless imbued with the belief that when logic fails, the ends sought can be reached by parading the specter of baseless fears and by resorting to the use of unreasoning race prejudice.

The most stringent segregation laws never have and never will prevent the fusion of the races in these United States of America. Just laws spring from morals and not morals from laws. In proof hereof we cite the fact that here in Virginia and elsewhere where Jim Crowism has been the long established and fixed policy, the whites can cross the line and violate these laws decreeing separation with impunity, while Negroes suffer untold discomfiture, are humiliated and made defenseless through the operation of a maze of discriminatory and unmoral laws. Economic pressure and senseless social and civic inhibitions are the great contributing factors to miscegenation. Pitiless poverty whether experienced by whites or Negroes, will in its quest for an avenue of escape, yield to the temptations of the day and flaunt the most rigid law designed to prevent miscegenation or law made immorality. The social and civic proscriptions imposed by these cruel jim crow laws place all underprivileged people at the mercy of the privileged with the result that neither soul nor body can escape the depredations of a one sided social and economic order.

Those who are interested in preserving the integrity of the races in America would make more progress if they gave careful thought to the sociological problem herein involved rather than by beating the air and imagining vain things in event justice ever displaces injustice in presumably civilized America.

The introduction of this scare crow racial amalgamation argument into the University of Virginia case is done for the specific purpose of evading the issue by waving the bloody flag and arousing needless fears and hatreds.

This is decidedly unfriendly. The sole issue involved in the Case is the right of the State of Virginia to deny Negro Americans the liberties and immunities guaranteed all citizens by the Constitution of Virginia and the Constitution of Virginia and the Constitution of the United States. Negroes do not need the flattery, the advice nor the sympathy of pseudo white liberals half as much as they need justice and there is a growing tendency among them to hazard, and lose if necessary, "cordial race relations" and all other synthetic catch phrases and contrivances in their fight to procure it. The racial amalgamation myth is purely a scare crow to intimidate Negroes and to frighten weak minded and prejudice ridden whites in an effort to enlist them in the defense of the vicious jim crow system under which Negro Americans can neither have race pride, self respect nor manhood. Without these the race cannot make substantial and enduring advancement.

SEPARATE BUT EQUAL ACCOMMODATIONS

Separate but equal accommodations do not exist in fact and never will. Those who insist upon separate accommodations for members of a minority racial group have no idea that accommodations shall be equal and use expression simply to cloak a perfidious design. "Equal" is a term belonging to a dead language so far as the proponents of separate but equal accommodations are concerned.

For instance take a photograph of the separate but equal accommodations furnished on railroad trains, buses and in railroad and bus stations. Consider the cases of Negro children of tender ages entering high school who have to journey from far sections of the city to Armstrong High School, when junior high schools for white children are located in the sections of the city in which they live.

Pursue the comparison wherever these alleged separate but equal accommodations exist and the same inequalities will be found. Separate but equal accommodations are prohibitive because of costs, prejudice and long established customs and policies which are born and nurtured upon the theory of the inferiority of the group segregated and circumscribed.

It is inconceivable, in view of the facts, how any court can be so blinded by this spurious representation of separate but equal accommodations as to uphold the validity of the discriminatory laws into which this lie is written.

All jim-crow laws are flagrant abuses of state police power. The United States Supreme Court has declared in a leading case, that the court is a sufficient protection against such abuses. Regardless of prior decisions of the court relative to jim crow laws, we are inclined to believe that the court should be given an opportunity to reverse itself through properly prepared cases supported by photographic exhibits of these separate but equal accommodations.

The Troubled Educational Waters

HAVING declined formally, and very courteously, to admit a colored candidate for entrance to its graduate school, the University of Virginia has advanced the matter to the point where it is now up to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to make the next move. If the N. A. A. C. P. follows its procedure in the North Carolina and Maryland cases, the organization will apply for a mandamus. As the action appears to be concerned not particularly with whether the Richmond young woman enters the University's graduate school, or any other school, but with the larger question of whether the State shall make adequate provisions for the education of all of its citizens, it is practically certain that the next step will be to bring the matter to court.

Meanwhile thoughtful citizens of both races are studying the situation with the view of preserving harmony and at the same time meeting the ends of justice. That it is important to preserve harmony and avoid unnecessary tension and conflict, admittedly harmful in their effects, goes without saying. That it is also important to correct or remove indefensible flaws in our educational system is also obvious.

The more we study this case the more we are impressed that neither Miss JACKSON nor the N. A. A. C. P. are interested primarily in forcing the University of Virginia or any other tax supported institution for the higher education of white youth to accept a colored student, or any number of colored students, but that the primary purpose is to have the courts review and pass upon the inability of Miss JACKSON, or any number of colored persons resident within the State, to *complete* her education, or their education, in a tax supported institution in the State. That is not now possible for a colored person, if such person feels the urge or the necessity to pursue work beyond the undergraduate level, or to study law, medicine, pharmacy or dentistry. But such advantages are to be had by white Virginians.

The JOURNAL AND GUIDE believes that when the issue is clearly understood, and there has been time for reflection, much of the resentment and apprehensions of dangerous repercussions now felt by University alumni and many other white citizens of Virginia will be resolved into sympathetic understanding and cordial cooperation in an effort to calm our troubled educational waters with the oil of justice and equity.